The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

Proceedings in the Republican Legislative Caucus.

Nomination of Truman G. Younglove for Speaker of the Assembly.

Gov. Hoffman's Forthcoming Address to the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4.

The Republican caucus this evening passed off with remarkable harmony and dispatch. The unexpected withdrawal of Mr. Selkreg as candidate for Speaker paved the way for a general concession on the other officers, and, with the exception of one or two informal ballots, all the nominees were carried by acclamation, and within an hour's time. The success of Younglove as Speaker, under the circumstances, cannot be regarded as a settlement of the Senatorial contest, although some of the Fenton men are anxious to give it that construction. That battle yet remains to be fought, and the indications are that the fight will be a bitter one. Fenton cannot count on all the votes that would have been given for Younglove had a ballot been taken, by at least fifteen, and unless his strength is largely augmented before the 19th, his friends will find a closer contest than they anticipate.

The bringing forward of a third candidate is not among the improbabilities of the Senatorial contest between now and the day of election, and would doubtless be a mode of settling the difficulty not unacceptable to the public. Until the question is settled one way or the other, little else need be looked for from the present Legislature.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 4.

The Republican Assemblymen met in caucus in the Assembly Chamber. James W. Husted, of Westchester, called the meeting to order, and on his motion Judge W. W. Campbell, of Otsego, was called to preside.

Messrs. Husted, Doolittle, Calkins and Stewart were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Gleason, of St. Lawrence, moved to proceed to ballot for a nominee for Speaker.

Mr. John H. Selkreg, of Tompkins, withdrew his own name as candidate, and Mr. Truman G. Younglove, of Saratoga, was thereupon, by acclamation, unanimously nominated for Speaker.

For Clerk, Mr. Weed, of Cayuga, nominated Maj. C. S. Underwood, of Cayuga.

Mr. Cameron, of Chautauqua, nominated Edward F. Underhill, of Chautauqua.

Mr. Selkreg seconded Mr. Underhill's nomination.

Mr. Hodges, of Kings, and Mr. Erie, of Broome, acted as tellers.

The informal ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 71.

Edward F. Underhill received 36 and C. S. Underwood, 33; scattering, 2.

Mr. Weed moved to take a formal ballot, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Gleason, of St. Lawrence, Mr. Underhill was unanimously nominated for Clerk of the Assembly by acclamation.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Bemus, of Chatauqua; Gleason, of St. Lawrence; Weed, of Cayuga; Richmond, of New-York, and Walker, of Genesee, a committee to call future caucuses.

On an informal ballot for the nominee for Sergeant-at-Arms, 69 votes were cast, with the following result: Samuel C. Pierce, 28; E. D. Livingstone, 15; James L. G. Davis, 5; Wm. W. Bennett, 6; Thomas J. Parker, 13; scattering, 2. The formal ballot was dispensed with, and Col. Pierce, of Monroe, was nominated by acclamation.

The informal ballot for Doorkeeper resulted as follows: John Hancock, of Westchester, 31; Herman Rulison, 29; Henry H. Baxter, 8; scattering, 1. John Hancock was then nominated by acclamation.

James Tanner, of Schoharie, was nominated by acclamation for Assistant Doorkeeper, and Hudson C. Tanner for Stenographer. The caucus then adjourned.

The Democratic members met in caucus in the Senate Chamber, and were called to order by Mr. Frear, of New-York, on whose motion Mr. Jacobs, of Kings, was called to the chair. Mr. L. D. Kiernan, of New-York, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Flagg, of Rensselaer, Hon. Wm. Hitchman, of New-York, was unanimously nominated for Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of New-York, Mr. C. W. Armstrong, of Albany, was nominated for Clerk.

Mr. Jared Sandford, of Seneca, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. James Swarthout, of Schoharie, for Doorkeeper, and Messrs. Holmes and George W. Rector, Assistant Doorkeepers.

Messrs. Frear, of New-York, Flagg, of Rensselaer, and Town, of Kings, were appointed a committee to call future caucuses.

The meeting adjourned.

Meeting of the Legislature—Old and New Members—The Senatorial Question—The Governor's Mansion—The Message, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 4, 1869.

The Legislature will convene at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Most of the members have already arrived, and the remainder are expected in by this afternoon's trains. Out of the one hundred and twenty-eight members of the Assembly nearly one hundred are new men, with little or no previous legislative experience. The average intellectual calibre of the new House is said by those having the largest acquaintance among its members, to be a great improvement over last year. The Republicans will have a majority of twenty-two in the Assembly and two in the Senate—quite enough to carry all measures that deserve to be carried, and to hold them responsible for the passage of such as do not deserve it. The ability of the new members to withstand the corrupt appliances that are usually brought to bear upon the Legislature remains to be tested. A very large lobby—larger than usual it is said—is already here to instruct them in the paths of virtue, and if they do not early become proficient in the ethics and tactics of the Third House it will be the fault of their own dullness or obstinacy.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The chief subject discussed here during the last two days, or that is likely to be discussed during the next two weeks, either by lobbyists or members, is the United States Senatorship. Shall Reuben E. Fenton succeed E. D. Morgan, or shall Morgan succeed himself? No other names are publicly mentioned for the position, and a stranger, unacquainted with the mode in which free American citizens elect the best men to represent them, would naturally conclude that those were the only two men who had any legal, moral or intellectual right to represent the State of New-York in the United States Senate. And yet if you talk privately with almost any one of the ninety-odd Republican members of the Legislature who are so zealously urging the claims of these rival candidates, he will tell you that neither of them is his first choice for the position, and will name to you half a dozen men who, in his opinion, would represent the State with more credit, honor and ability. Why they should not be permitted to support with their votes men whom they thus indorse with their consciences, is one of those mysteries of American politics which puzzles unsophisticated people, and seems to discredit the theory of republican government, by showing it to be corrupt in practice.

This question of the Senatorship, as before remarked, overshadows everything else, and will put a bar to all progress in legislation until it is settled. The day fixed by law for the election of United States Senator is two weeks from to-morrow, the 19th inst. The result of the caucus for the Speakership, to be held this evening, it is expected, will go far toward determining who will be the successful candidate for the Senate, as the Speaker will be able to shape committees in such a manner as to secure votes for his favorite. Still, there will be ample time between now and the 19th for the laying of pipes and pulling of wires in all directions, and it is not improbable, when it comes to a pinch, that the Democratic members of the Legislature may take a hand in the settlement of the quarrel among their opponents. They already begin to announce in a courteous way that they have a "preference" even among Republicans. An United States Senator, they say, is unfortunately in one sense the representative of the people of the whole State, including Democrats as well as Republicans, and it is the part of true statesmanship to take the least of two evils. *Ergo*, inasmuch as we, the Democracy, can't elect a candidate of our own, why shouldn't we go in for the next best thing? This mode of reasoning is plausible and sound, and is evidently gaining in favor with the Democratic members. If any other or better arguments can be advanced from the Republican side of the House, they stand ready to listen to them.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Gov. Hoffman has got comfortably settled in his new house, and is prepared to receive the Sachems of Tammany, or deputations from those distinguished foreigners whose votes secured his election, in a style of elegant hospitality. Some of the local reporters of Albany appear to have gone into ecstacies over the Governor's mansion. They describe it as a "princely palace," "beautiful architecture." "gorgeous," "magnificent," &c., adjectives which a stranger in looking at the establishment would find it difficult to apply. The fact is, it is nothing but a part of the old rickety block known as Congress Hall revamped, with the addition of a very common wooden portico over the front door, and two wooden posts surmounted with octagonal lamps to light the way into the porch. It looks like the entrance to a minor theatre or a first-class gin-mill. The portico being near the middle of the block, strangers all take it to be the entrance to Congress Hall, and the Governor's door-bell is constantly rung in the night time by hungry travelers in search of mine host Adam Blake. By daylight a slight shade of difference in the color of the paint and putty on the outside of the Governor's mansion and Congress Hall can be distinguished, Blake's house being the lighter and more becoming of the two. The Governor has his meals served up from Blake's larder and conveyed to his house by a subterranean passage.

THE MESSAGE.

The Governor has completed his first message to the Legislature, and it will be sent into the two Houses to-morrow after the organization. It will occupy five or six columns of the Times, and will not disappoint the Governor's political friends, whatever other people may think of it. A large portion will be devoted to the City of New-York, whence comes most of its author's strength and support, and the old wail of the Tammany ring against the "Commissioners" that afford a partial check to their plunder will be repeated with emphasis. It is rumored that Congress is to get a slap in the message for its impertinence in sending to New-York a committee to investigate the means whereby the Governor attained his present seat. The Governor is tender on this point, but whether he will deem it good policy to touch upon it in the message remains to be seen. The 26,226 constituents of the Governor who got their naturalization papers from the Superior Court of your City, during the single month of October last, are doubtless of the opinion that the less said about the matter the better. S.

WASHINGTON.

Reports from Gen. Canby in Texas—Speeches on Our Financial Condition—Overland Mails.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

The unreconstructed rebels of Texas have not profited greatly by the change of Commanders in that State, by the substitution of Gen. Canby for Gen. Reynolds. The arrest of four or five of the leading citizens of Jefferson, Texas, is an act of justice long delayed. It will be remembered that Gen. Reynolds reported Jefferson as one of the worst places in the State; that murders and outrages were of almost daily occurrence; that a member of the Constitutional Convention resident there, formerly a Union army officer, was killed in cold blood by the white Kuklux, and that more than fifty freedmen were murdered in sixty days. The citizens protected the murderers, and the few soldiers there were powerless to make arrests. Gen. Canby now puts the powerful hand of armed force upon them, and of course there will be a howl from the traitors about military tyranny. The next point deserving of Gen. Canby's attention is Marshall, in Northeastern Texas, where outlawry has been so bold and defiant and well organized as to attack and disarm the small force of troops on duty there.

FINANCIAL SPEECHES.

A large number of financial speeches are being prepared by members of both Houses. The great burden of them is the best mode of reaching specie payments. If all this effort is spent in a diffuse manner, without any previous attempt to compare views, and agree upon the advocacy of some practical measure, it will certainly come to naught, and this session will be barren of practical results. If some of the ablest members would decide in advance on certain features to be embodied in some bill which they could agree to support in their speeches, some tangible result might be produced. But as there are so many diverse opinions among the financial doctors, such a result is not very probable.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

A large number of Senators and Representatives have returned to-day. Among the Senators who arrived were Messrs. Wilson, Frelinghuysen and Cattell. A large number of strangers have also arrived, and the city soon promises to be full to repletion. Among the most prominent outsiders are Gov. Wells, of Virginia; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado; Gen. Croxton, of Kentucky; Congressman elect Calkins and Judge Cowan, of New-York; Foster Blodgett, of Georgia, and Hon. D. B. Gooch and C. B. Hall, Esq., of Massachusetts.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

Wells, Fargo & Co. were notified by the Postmaster-General, on Jan. 18, that no more money would be paid to them on their contract for carrying the mails across the Plains until the result of the investigation of the Committee on Appropriations was made known, and it was ascertained definitely what amount, if any, was due them. This will probably result in a suspension of the Overland mails.

THE REVENUE BUREAU.

The Internal Revenue Bureau will be removed to the north wing of the Treasury building, which is nearly finished, in about ten days.

The Paymaster-General's department will be removed to the building now used by the Internal Revenue office.

THE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE.

The Appropriation Committee were in session to-day for several hours and transacted a large amount of business. All the Appropriation bills, except those of the Indian Bureau and the Post Office, have been acted on, so that there is every probability that they will be called up within a few days. The Indian Appropriation bill, which asks a large amount of money, has been temporarily laid aside for the purpose of obtaining further information relative to the number of Indians in the country, and their *per capita* cost to the Government.

THE CHICAGO SOLDIERS' HOME.

A dispatch from Chicago censures Gen. Butler for his order closing the Soldiers' Home in that city. The Soldiers' Home in Illinois was a mere State institution, while the Soldiers' Home proper is a National one. The completion of the building for the National Home at Dayton, Ohio, renders the support of the Chicago branch entirely unnecessary.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

All the Judges, excepting Justice Field, were present in the Supreme Court to-day. A decision was rendered in the following case, reversing the judgment below: No. 289, Moore vs. Marsh et al. This decision establishes the right of the plaintiff in error to recover for an infringement of his patent for improvements in grain drills during a time while he was sole owner, although at the time of commencing the suit he had ceased to be such sole owner. Time was fixed for the argument of various cases, including those of the Florida and Georgia boundary; Missouri vs. Kentucky, involving the jurisdiction over an island in the Mississippi River, and Virginia vs. West Virginia, concerning Berkley and Jefferson Counties.

TREASURER SPINNER.

Treasurer Spinner was taken quite sick this morning, and was forced to retire from his desk at the Department. He has been exerting himself very much lately in the exercise of his official duties.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement will be issued about Friday next. It cannot be definitely stated what reduction will be shown. During December the sum of $6,760,000 was issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, $4,840,000 being to the Union, and the balance to the Central Pacific.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.

The annual report of the Congressional Printer shows the actual disbursements of this office during the year ending the 30th of September, 1868, to be $1,309,000. The cost of paper and other materials remaining on hand at that time was $176,161, being $195,344 less than at the commencement of the year, so that the aggregate cost of the printing and binding amounts to the sum of $1,504,5518, or $126,071 less than for the preceding year, which may be apportioned as follows:

Authorized by act of Congress	$178,972
Ordered by Senate	141,437
Ordered by House of Representatives	436,757
Ordered by Executive and Judicial Departments	747,345

The total printing ordered in 1865 was $2,227,100; in 1868, $1,309,000.

The agricultural report for 1867 is in a single volume of 532 large octavo pages, handsomely embellished with numerous engravings on wood. Two hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred copies are ordered to be printed; 20,000 for distribution by Senators, 180,000 by Representatives and 23,000 by the Commissioner of Agriculture. It is barely possible it will be ready for distribution before the close of the present Congress. Although all the means at the command of the Superintendent's office have been exhausted to bring the Patent Office report within the smallest practicable limits, that for 1867 will make three large volumes of about 900 pages each, one-half of which is composed of handsomely engraved illustrations of machines, &c. The printing and binding of 20,500 copies—61,650 volumes—has been ordered by Congress; 4,000 for distribution by Senators, 10,000 by Representatives, and 5,000 by the Commissioner of Patents. The report will not be ready for distribution before the expiration of the present session of Congress. The reports for 1868, the engravings for which are now being executed by the contractor, will make four large octavo volumes, since the Superintendent's last annual report. The volume entitled *Expressions of Condolence and Sympathy on the Assassination of President Lincoln*, has been completed. It is a handsomely printed quarto volume of 962 pages, of which 3,000 copies were printed. As exaggerated statements of the cost of this volume have been made in the newspapers, I will state that the actual cost of printing and binding was $18,179 54.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

The whole number of claims received at the Pension Office during the month of December, 1868, was:

Original and increase of widows, &c.	1,847
Of invalids	2,111
Total	3,958

Number of claims admitted:

Original and increase of widows, &c.	1,618
Of invalids	1,990
Total	3,608

Number of claims rejected:

Original and increase of widows, &c.	239
Of invalids	411
Total	650

The total number of claims disposed of during the month was 4,258. The number of letters written was 4,698.

ARREST OF A CLAIM AGENT.

A claim agent named L. F. Rolfe was arrested in this city by officers of the secret service division of the Treasury Department, charged with an attempt to commit a fraud upon the Government by presenting claims to the Quartermaster-General's office which had been already paid.

THE MILITIA IN THE SOUTH.

The sixth section of the Army Appropriation bill, approved March, 1867, provides:

"All militia forces now organized or in service in either of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, are forthwith disbanded and the further organization, arming or calling into service of the said militia forces or any part thereof is hereby prohibited, under any circumstances whatever, until the same shall be authorized by Congress."

Several days before Congress took the holiday recess a bill was passed repealing so much of the sixth section as is applicable to the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Louisana, thus allowing them to maintain militia. The bill was not then presented to the presiding officers of the two Houses respectively, but will be to-morrow, and as soon as their signatures thereto be obtained it will be laid before the President for his consideration and action.

Appeal for the Washington Monument.

The following is the appeal in behalf of the Washington Monument, which has been addressed to clergymen throughout the United States:

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY, Dec. 25, 1868.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIRS: In pursuance of a resolution of the Washington National Monument Society, we, the officers of the Society, respectfully request you to cause collections, for the benefit of the monument, to be taken up in your respective congregations on the Sunday immediately preceding the 22d of February next, and remit the amounts to the Treasurer of the Society. A very small sum from each congregation will, in the aggregate, insure the immediate resumption of work on the monument, and, with the expected aid from other sources, it is hoped that in a few years it will be completed.

The veneration in which the memory of Washington is held by the American people renders a studied appeal to their patriotism unnecessary, and we therefore simply make known to you the request of the Society, confidently believing that you will cordially coöperate with them in the noble work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ANDREW JOHNSON, President ex officio.
S. J. BOWEN, First Vice-President ex officio.
U. S. GRANT, Second Vice-President.
W. W. CORCORAN, Third Vice-President.
J. B. H. SMITH, Treasurer.
J. CARROLL BRENT, Secretary.

Annexation of West Florida to Alabama.

A telegram announces that Gov. Smith, of Alabama, has appointed Commissioners to Florida to negotiate for the annexation of the western portion of that State to Alabama. While the matter was still pending in the Alabama Legislature, the Pensacola (Fla.) *Commercial* thus referred to it:

"We perceive from various exchanges that what was considered a mere flash in the pan, when a bill was introduced in the Alabama Legislature asking for annexation with that part of West Florida west of the Choctahatchee River, has assumed a serious aspect. Mr. Pennington, of Alabama, has taken a deep and lively interest in the matter of annexation, and proposed the appointment of a committee—equally of Radicals and Conservatives—to wait upon the Governor of Florida and open negotiations, which we trust will terminate favorably to our wishes for immediate annexation. If it has to be done by ballot we feel assured of success. True it proved a failure before, and why? Because in those days prosperity smiled upon Pensacola, then owned and inhabited by men who were happy in their simple ways, ignorant of foul corruption, aye even of the slightest tinge of it, who were imposed upon and made to believe that by annexation, they would sell their birthrights for a mess of pottage to Alabama, and be considered in the same light as were many here who had been ceded by Spain, with Florida, to the United States, and who were frequently teased about it. But now, since overtures are made by Alabama of such an importance as to make ours the Queen City of the Gulf, let no man throw an obstacle in the way, but put his shoulders to the wheel, and ere long we will be, where nature intended us, in the State of Alabama."

Political Conventions.

Calls have been issued for the following political conventions:

New-Hampshire Republican State Convention at Concord, Jan. 7.

Arkansas Democratic State Convention at Little Rock, Jan. 8.

National Bricklayers' Convention at Washington, Jan 11.

National Colored Convention at Washington, Jan. 13.

National Woman's Suffrage Convention at Washington, Jan. 19 and 20.

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention at Concord, Jan. 20.

Connecticut Democratic State Convention at Hartford, Jan. 27.

Michigan Republican State Convention at Lansing, Feb. 10.

Virginia Conservative State Convention at Richmond, Feb. 19.

TELEGRAMS.

A Postponement of the Peace Conference Asked for by Greece.

Arrival at Havana of the New Captain-General of Cuba.

Message of the Governor of Louisiana to the Legislature.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Greek Government Asks for a Postponement of the Peace Conference.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 4.

The Greek Government asks for a postponement of the meeting of the Conference on the Eastern difficulty until the arrival at Paris of M. Delijannis, the Greek Minister to the Sublime Porte.

FRANCE.

The London Times on the French Government—The Chinese Embassy.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 4.

A writer in the London *Times* of to-day discusses the present situation of France. He says the year ends with the most precarious peace the world ever saw, pronounces M. Rouher a mere *maire du palais*, notices the growth of democratic sentiment in France, and declares that the Emperor must either check the Press or abandon personal government.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 4.

The Ambassadors of China will have an interview with M. Lavalette, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Wednesday next.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Jeff. Davis, Mason, Slidell and Other Rebels to Return to the United States.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 4.

In view of President Johnson's amnesty proclamation of the 25th of December, Jefferson Davis, John Slidell, James M. Mason, A. Dudley Mann, and other ex-Confederates, are preparing to return to the United States.

The Press of London generally approve of the treaty between China and England, recently concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Burlingame.

CUBA.

Review of Troops at Havana—Another Skirmish Reported—Arrival of Gen. Dulce.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Captain-General Lersundi held a grand review to-day of all the troops in and around the city. The display was very fine, and was witnessed by large crowds of citizens.

No news has lately been received from Count Valmaseda, who at last accounts was on the line between Nuevitas and Bayamo.

The *Gaceta* publishes an account of a skirmish which took place between the regular troops and the insurgents on the 26th ult., in the vicinity of Manzanillo, and claims a victory for the Government. No statement of the losses on either side is given.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 4.

The newly-appointed Captain-General of Cuba, Gen. Dulce, arrived here this morning from Cadiz. He disembarked at noon, and was conducted to the palace, where he was installed and took possession of the Government. None of the demonstrations which it was expected would be made by both Spaniards and Cubans on his arrival took place. The ceremonies of his reception were of a formal character, and passed off quietly.

The new Viceroy brings with him a number of general officers and civil employes. He is also accompanied by Bishop Martinez, of the Diocese of Havana, who was some time ago banished to Spain by Captain-General Lersundi.

LOUISIANA.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 4.

The Legislature met to-day. No business was done except the reading of the Governor's message, a large portion of which is devoted to the late election. Its issues affect the country at large as well as Louisiana. The following paragraphs from the political portion of his message indicate its tone:

In many parishes the late election was the occasion of most disgraceful acts of intimidation, culminating, in several instances, in scenes of massacre, shocking to the sense of civilized men, and only finding parallels in the annals of savage warfare. These instances of savage cruelty, unprovoked, but willful and premeditated, seem to have been instigated by the hostility of certain classes to the laws of Congress, by which the Government has embodied the colored population into the body politic, and vouchsafed to them equal political and civil rights. He stated that in reply to applications for troops, orders were issued which might be construed to mean something in Georgia, but which in Louisiana might be said to consist only of words; that these orders were made public, and served only to inform the lawless that they need have no fear from that quarter, and that they could prosecute their anarchical schemes to the limit of their purpose.

He takes an encouraging view of the financial condition of the State. The entire bonded debt, exclusive of bonds owned and held by the State, is $6,750,000, and the floating debt is nearly $2,000,000, which latter can be canceled by the special tax already levied, and a surplus of half a million left. He believes aid will be extended by the General Government toward regulating the levees. He has no doubt that the United States Mint in this city could be obtained from the Government as a contribution for use as a State Capitol. He urges the Legislature to adopt the school system without distinction as to color, and recommends a revision of the charter of New-Orleans. He closes with an appeal for forgetfulness and forgiveness of the past, and in the latter spirit recommends the abrogation of the ninety-ninth article of the Constitution—the disfranchising article.

The Peruvian monitors and convoys—the *Havana* and *Monterey*—are ready, and will sail for the Pacific the moment the weather permits. The *Monterey*, drawing too much water to cross the bar, has been lying outside since her arrival. As soon as the fleet departs, the Peruvian Legation will return to Washington.

Wreck of the Bark Delaware—Discovery of Coal in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, Jan. 4.

The American bark *Delaware* was wrecked off Fishguards Light-house, near Victoria, on the 1st of January. The vessel was in ballast, and bound from Sitka to Port Townsend for lumber.

The steamer *Great Republic* sailed to-day for Hong Kong *via* Yokohama, with 480 tons of freight, 500 passengers and $740,000 in treasure, $572,000 of which is for China and $182,000 for Japan.

Coal in abundance, and of excellent quality, has been discovered half a mile from Argenta, on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, four hundred miles from Sacramento.

Notwithstanding the recent heavy rains in the valleys and the severe snows on the mountains, the trains on the Central Pacific Railroad arrive at Sacramento on time.

Great clouds of smoke were observed Dec. 30 issuing from Mount Baker.

Flour quiet at $4 75@$5 75. Wheat—Sales of good shipping at $1 75. Market quiet. Legal Tenders, 74¼.

Annual Meeting of the American Social Science Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 4.

The annual meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held in this city in February, under the direction of the District Committee, among whom are Gen. John Meredith Read, Jr., Chairman; Thomas W. Olcott, Treasurer; Charles E. Smith, Secretary; John V. L. Pruyn, William Cassidy, James Hall, Erastus Corning, Ira Harris, S. B. Woolworth, John H. Reynolds, Hon. Amasa Parker, J. H. Ormsby, Benjamin Nott, Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Wm. A. Rice, Dr. James McNaughton, R. L. Banks, Orlando Meads, John H. Van Antwerp, George Dawson, Hamilton Harris, John H. Rathbone, and William H. Dewitt. Papers will be read by Gen. Garfield, John Stanton Gould, Prof. Goldwin Smith, President Samuel Eliot, and other distinguished gentlemen.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Inauguration of New City Governments—Indebtedness of Various Corporations.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Jan. 4.

The new City Government of Boston, was inaugurated to-day—Judge Gray, of the Supreme Court, administering the oath of office to Mayor Shurtleff, and the Mayor subsequently administering it to the members of the City Council. The Mayor's inaugural message is a document of great length, reviewing in detail the work of all branches of the City Government the past year, and speaking encouragingly of the material growth of the city. The funded debt on the 4th of January, current, is over $16,500,000; the unfunded debt is nearly $2,500,000; the total is something less than $19,000,000. The means on hand for redemption exceed $5,000,000, which leaves the net debt of the city $13,310,193, an increase during the municipal year 1868, of the gross debt, of $4,930,210, and of the net debt of $3,308,681. In conclusion, the Mayor, after referring to the obligations of the City Government for the proper performance of their duties, says: "Let all our acts prove that we have the welfare of our fellow-citizens at heart, and while we strive most manfully to conduct the prudential affairs of the city judiciously and with a view to the strictest economy and responsibility, let us also keep in view our great and sacred obligations and the heavy responsibility intrusted to us by our constituents;" William G. Harris, has been elected President of the Common Council.

The following other Municipal Governments were inaugurated to-day, and their city indebtedness is stated to be as follows: Cambridge, $1,188,400, an increase of $75,000; assets, $91,633. Charlestown, $1,718,206, an increase of $164,430; assets, $179,127. Chelsea, $438,500. Lynn, $707,800, an increase of $50,000. Lawrence, $445,620, an increase of $66,749; assets about $25,000. Lowell, $313,247 80. New-Bedford, $709,050. Newburyport, $214,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Jan. 4.

The Springfield City Government for the year 1869 was inaugurated this morning. Henry S. Lee was elected President of the Common Council. The city expenditures last year were $609,284. The present indebtedness is $409,500, an actual increase during the year of $27,200.

The Case of Whalen, the Murderer of D'Arcy McGee—The Orders of St. Michael and St. George.

TORONTO, Monday, Jan. 4.

The Whelan case came up to-day before the Court of Error on appeal. The Judges unanimously decided that the writ of error was the proper course to bring the prisoner before the Court. Hon. J. H. Cameron then proceeded with his argument alleging errors as to the challenge of Sparks and Hodgkins. Other objections as to the jurisdiction of the Court, &c., were abandoned. He quoted numerous authorities, principally American. The argument was able and elaborate. Messrs. Robinson and Anderson replied for the Crown. The prisoner was remanded until the 22d, when a decision will be given.

OTTAWA, Monday, Jan. 4.

The *Gazette* contains a dispatch from the Duke of Buckingham, announcing certain changes in the Constitution of the Order of St. Michaels and St. George, whereby it may be applicable to all parties earning distinction in Colonial positions. The Order shall henceforth consist of three classes: Knights of the Grand Cross, not to exceed twenty-five in number; Knight Commanders, sixty in number; and Companions one hundred in number. Any person distinguishing himself in any Colony or rendering service to Her Majesty in connection with Colonial Governments may be appointed to this Order.

The rate of discount on American invoices is declared to be 26 per cent.

Challenge of McDevitt, the Billiard Champion—Suit Against the Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 4.

John McDevitt, on Christmas Day wrote to Phelan & Collender, of New-York, surrendering to them the champion billiard cue of America in order that it may henceforth be competed for with the push shot barred. Messrs. Phelan & Collender have returned the cue to McDevitt as the one one most deserving it. McDevitt now challenges any player in the world to compete for the golden cue at $5,000 a side, American game, 1,500 or 2,000 points, second-sized, four-pocket standard table, 2⅜-inch balls. The challenge remains open thirty days.

Over 27,000 emigrants arrived here last year.

The McLean County (Ill.) Soldiers' Monument at Bloomington has been completed and accepted. It is fifty feet high, of white Lemont stone and Vermont white marble, and cost $15,000. It will be formally decorated next Spring.

The Wisconsin Senatorial contest between Carpenter and Washburn is waxing warm, the former's chances being better. The Legislature meets on the 13th inst.

For stating in a Police Court item this morning that Daniel Lynch kept a disorderly house, the injured individual has commenced a libel suit against the Chicago *Tribune*, claiming $10,000 damages.

Ellen Kane was found dead in a gutter in front of her residence, in Sloan-street, this morning. The jury returned a verdict that her death was caused by exposure and intoxication.

Municipal Elections in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Jan. 4.

There was no quorum present in either House of the Legislature.

The municipal election is progressing quietly. There are no regular candidates in the field except Radical nominees.

The Supreme Court assembled to-day. The Court refuses to take the rooms assigned them in place of their old and lawful rooms, now occupied by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Auditor. The Court organized in their old rooms, and will attach the officers named for contempt if they do not vacate.

In the injunction case against the Public Treasurer and the Chatham Railroad, a dissolution of the injunction was agreed upon *pro forma*, with a view to bringing the case at once by appeal before the Supreme Court.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Jan. 4.

There was quite an exciting canvass to-day between the two Republican candidates for the Mayoralty. Mr. Berry, a native of this State was elected. There was no disturbance.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Jan. 4.

The municipal election was held in this city today. None but Republicans participated. J. H. Neff, the regular nominee, was elected Mayor over J. H. Chadbourne, "bolter." Several negroes were elected Aldermen.

The Troubles in Georgia—The Military in Charge of Affairs.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Jan. 4.

The military have taken charge of the Ogeechee troubles, and the preliminary organization of the citizens, to act as a Sheriff's posse, has been discontinued. The Sheriff will be supported by the military in the execution of warrants. Two United States Officers have visited the scene of trouble, and report that the negroes are willing to surrender to the military, and there will doubtless be no further trouble on the Ogeechee.

LATER.—The trouble on the Ogeechee quieted on the military taking charge. Fourteen insurgents surrendered themselves to the authorities last night, and others implicated are expected to come in to-night.

Georgia Legislature and the Reconstruction Acts.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 4.

It is generally understood that when the Legislature of Georgia meets in this city on the 13th inst., it will pass resolutions declaring that, in its former action it was governed by an unbiased construction of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and the new Constitution of the State, and that it was not its purpose to deprive the negro of any political rights he had justly acquired by either; and declaring further, a willingness to abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State or of the United States upon the point at issue.

Militia Affairs in Tennessee—Arkansas Refugees.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 4.

Numerous outrages by the militia having been reported here, Gen. Granger sent Capt. Poole with 250 infantry to investigate them. Capt. Poole states that he was unable to trace the reports to any reliable source.

A meeting of refugees from Arkansas was held here yesterday. Col. D. C. Cross presided. After considerable discussion it was resolved to hold a meeting to-morrow at Mound City. Gen. Granger and other United States officers attended by request.

Fire at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Jan. 4.

The repair shops in this city of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company were destroyed by fire this morning, including all the machinery and four locomotives, two of which belonged to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and two to the Binghamton Road. The loss of the Binghampton Road is about $40,000. The loss of the Lackawanna Road is not known. There is an insurance of about $20,000.

The Maine Legislature—The Contest for the Senatorship.

AUGUSTA, Me., Monday, Jan. 4.

The Legislature of Maine will convene Wednesday. The question of the United States Senatorship is attracting great attention. The candidates are Hon. L. M. Morrell and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin. The contest promises to be a hard one, but present indications point to the nomination of Mr. Hamlin.

Decease of Commodore Wm. D. Salter, United States Navy.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Monday, Jan. 4.

Commodore Wm. D. Salter, of the United States Navy, died after a lingering illness of rheumatism of the heart, at his residence on East Jersey-street, on Sunday morning. He was 74 years of age, and leaves many friends who will mourn his loss.

CANADA.

Education in the Common Schools—An Important Inquiry—Reciprocity Again—A Government Defeat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869.

When the Legislature reassembles next Wednesday, there will be one member less than there was when the adjournment took place. Mr. W. McNairn Shaw, member for the South Riding of Lanark, died last Wednesday morning after only a week's illness, caused by contracting some disease of the blood in a railway sleeping-car when on his way home. Mr. Shaw was a barrister of fair standing, in the town of Perth, and was esteemed for his high professional character. He did not distinguish himself in the House, but was an active member, and his voice was frequently heard when questions of importance came up. Though crippled by a lame leg, he was apparently robust and healthy, and great surprise has been caused by his sudden death. The Premier will have no difficulty in finding a successor to Mr. Shaw, equally as strong in supporting the Government. The Riding is thoroughly Conservative. It is not known how long the Legislature will sit; but, of course, it must get through with the unfinished business, and probably it will take up a few more Government measures. The most important feature of the proceedings will be the investigation, by a select committee, into the affairs of Upper Canada College, which is represented as not only absorbing a fund belonging to the Grammar Schools, but pronounced a failure, in so far that in addition to a large annual expenditure, it is simply made use of by numbers of pupils on account of its name as a means of getting them into the University after a single year's training in it, thus showing that the great work of education is done by the Grammar Schools. There is little prospect of the disendowment of the College being accomplished, there are so many friends of the institution in the Legislature. The result will, perhaps, be the adoption of some more economical plan of conducting the College. There are two School bills to come under the consideration of the House, one of which changes the Grammar into High Schools, and appoints, or rather authorizes the Government to appoint, a Minister of Public Instruction, and who will have a seat in the Cabinet. The proposed changes are looked upon with much favor.

AN IMPORTANT INQUIRY.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is just now engaged in examining into the affairs of the Board of Agriculture and Provincial Association, and for that purpose has appointed a gentleman at Hamilton to initiate the investigation, and it is expected that his preliminary report will be laid before the House when it meets. The affairs of the concern are represented as being in a most disgraceful condition. The Treasurer has never submitted a satisfactory statement, but simply contented himself with giving the receipts and expenditures of each year in lump sums. It was found that an association which wielded so much influence, and drew a large annual sum from the public chest, should not be allowed to go on defying all attempts to elicit a full and complete statement of its affairs; therefore, last year an act was passed entirely changing the composition of the Board, but the principal feature, that of electing the Board, does not come into force until some time the present month. The grant was increased to $10,000, but the Commissioner of Agriculture failing to obtain a satisfactory statement of affairs, withheld half the grant this year, and now prosecutes an investigation in accordance with the act. Some startling revelations are looked for, and a clean sweep of the Board is anticipated, for it is supposed that under the circumstances a new set of men will be desirable. The Association has been managed from the first, over twenty years, by nearly the same men. The late Col. Thomson was the first President of the Board, Mr. Denison its Treasurer, and the President very soon got his son appointed Secretary. Year after year the old routine was gone through, and the officers succeeded in retaining their places in spite of every attempt to replace them with others. The Association has exercised great influence in various ways, and the Board have done pretty much as they pleased. Their day may be considered over now, for there seems to be very little doubt that a complete change will follow the investigation now going on. Monopolies are gradually disappearing, and a close corporation like the one in question being likely to cause greater mischief than almost any other, no one will regret the change that will sweep the present Board away.

A SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

The Dominion Government, if report speaks correctly, have done a very foolish, if not a very wicked thing, in appointing Mr. Geo. Washington Brega to represent this country in the Congressional lobby at Washington. It will be remembered that this Mr. Brega visited Ottawa during the last session of Parliament, in connection, as it was said, with the reciprocity negotiations. The understanding appeared to be that he was acting in the interest of the United States Government, but it now appears that he was receiving instructions how to operate in the matter of securing a reciprocity treaty. What could have induced them to employ such an ambassador is something of a mystery. He really knows very little of the subject, and is not supposed to have much influence with American statesmen. He is a Canadian, and formerly published a newspaper at Hamilton, which, however, had only an existence of a few weeks. It is over twenty years since he made his sudden departure, in consequence of matters in which he became involved through his newspaper arrangements. Since then he has frequently turned up in various pursuits of life, and has, I understand, resided chiefly in Washington. He was regarded as a hopeful young man, but soon belied the expectations formed of him by his friends, and his career has certainly not verified the belief that he would some day rise to eminence, unless he now immortalizes himself as the Special Canadian Commissioner to Washington. It has been stated that considerable sums are owing to parties in connection with the negotiations for the late treaty, but that is evidently a mistake. The sum of $80,000 is generally believed to have been spent in obtaining the old treaty, but it has all, or nearly all, been paid. The chief operator in the business was a Mr. Andrews, who, after being deserted by Mr. Hincks, who, when he was Premier, authorized the expenditure, pestered the different Governments until he got most of his money. The last heard of it was a claim preferred by some parties in New-York, and they are said to have been paid after earnest and pressing representations to the present Government. Mr. Brega is believed to be operating on a safer basis, and has the sum he is to receive duly stipulated. If the rumor of his appointment should be confirmed, it will place the Government here in rather an awkward position, for they have all along contended that they would make no attempt to secure reciprocity; that, in fact, it would be the business of the Americans not merely to make the advance, but to submit a scheme such as could be accepted. There has been the utmost indifference manifested with regard to reciprocity, and no one imagined that the Government had the slightest idea of making any proposition whatever. Judge, then, of the suprise caused by the announcement of Mr. Brega's appointment. Possibly it is thought to be a shrewd thing to secure the services of one who has so long breathed the atmosphere of a lobby, and who commenced his political career in the reporters' gallery of the old Canadian House of Assembly. Some people are ill-natured enough to think the Government have made a sad mess in such an appointment.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

The Dominion Government have failed to secure a supporter for Northumberland, New-Brunswick, in room of the late Hon. Mr. Johnson. The member elect, however, supports the Union, and offered to support the Government, but he and the Minister of Fisheries and Marine quarreled on the bustings, and a rough time followed. Mr. Mitchell, the Minister, appears to have acted very indiscreetly all through the election campaign, and has proved himself anything but a skillful politician. Mr. Hutchinson, the new member, will therefore oppose the Government, who will thereby lose a supporter, as Mr. Johnson was with them in everything.

VIRGINIA.

The Conference of Leading Conservative Citizens—Address to the People.

From the Richmond Papers of Monday.

A meeting of citizens from different portions of the State convened at the Exchange Hotel in the City of Richmond on the 31st of December, 1868, for the purpose of consultation in regard to matters explained in the narrative of their proceedings hereinafter supplied, was organized by calling Hon. A. H. H. Stuart to the chair, and by the appointment of C. C. McRae as Secretary.

Mr. Stuart, on taking the chair, explained the object for which the meeting was held, and the circumstances under and the manner in which it originated. After considerable discussion, in which a large number of the meeting participated, and in which much harmony of feeling and views was displayed, it was determined that a committee of eight in number (of which Hon. A. H. H. Stuart was was made Chairman by the meeting) should be appointed, charged with the duty of deliberating and reporting in regard to suitable business for the consideration of the meeting.

The Chair being requested to appoint the remaining number of the Committee, accordingly named Messrs. George W. Bolling, of Petersburg; Thomas S. Flournoy, of Halifax; John L. Marye, Jr., of Fredericksburgh; D. C. De Jarnette, of Caroline; Frank G. Ruffin, of Chesterfield; B. H. Magruder, of Albemarle, and James F. Johnson, of Bedford; and thereupon the meeting adjourned to convene on the ensuing evening at the same place.

According to the order of adjournment, the meeting again assembled on Jan. 1, 1869, when the committee appointed at the former session, through its chairman, submitted a report, the distinct features of which being separately considered and acted on, the whole, after elaborate discussion, with some modification introduced by the action of the meeting, was finally approved by a vote nearly unanimous, only two gentlemen who participated in the action of the meeting expressing unwillingness to concur in its final action. The names of several other gentlemen who acted with the meeting would doubtless have been added had they been present at the time of adjournment.

In the progress of the meeting the following proceedings occurred. It was

Resolved, That Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart be requested to serve as chairman of the committee of nine persons to be appointed to visit Washington for the purpose indicated in another part of the proceedings, and that the Chair be requested to appoint a committee of three to recommend for the consideration of the meeting the names of eight other gentlemen, who, with the chairman, shall constitute the delegation referred to in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

The Chair named Messrs. John Echols, F. G. Ruffin and James D. Johnson as the Committee, who, after a short retirement, reported, recommending as the delegation, in addition to Hon. A. H. H. Stuart as Chairman, Messrs. John L. Marye, Jr., of Fredericksburg; James F. Johnson, of Bedford; W. T. Sutherlin, of Danville; Wyndham Robertson, of Washington County; W. L. Owen, of Halifax; John B. Baldwin, of Augusta; James Neeson, of Richmond, and J. F. Slaughter, of Lynchburg.

The question being put on the recommendation of the Committee, the same was unanimously approved. C. C. McRAE, Secretary.

THE ADDRESS.

The undersigned, residents of different portions of Virginia, having, upon invitation of some of their own number, assembled in Richmond for the purpose of holding a conference in regard to the present imperiled condition of the Commonwealth, after a full interchange of opinion have come to the following conclusion, which they respectfully submit to the calm and patriotic judgment of their countrymen:

While the conviction of the undersigned, and, as they believe, of the people of Virginia generally, remains unchanged, that the freedmen of the Southern States, in their present uneducated condition, are not prepared for the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise and the performance of other duties connected with public affairs, and are, therefore, at this time, unsafe depositories of political power, yet, in view of the verdict of public opinion in favor of their being allowed to exercise the right of suffrage as expressed in the recent elections, the undersigned are prepared, and they believe the majority of the people of Virginia are prepared, to surrender their opposition to its incorporation into their fundamental law as an offering on the altar of peace, and in the hope that union and harmony may be restored on the basis of universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

2. To give effect to this purpose, and to spare no effort to effect a speedy and permanent restoration of union and harmonious relations between the portions of our country which for some years past have been alienated, the undersigned will appoint a committee of nine from different portions of the State, and reflecting as far as may be practicable the public sentiment of the State, whose duty it shall be at an early day to proceed to Washington and be authorized to make known the views and purposes hereby declared to the Congress of the United States, and to take such other measures as they may think proper to aid in obtaining from that body such legislation concerning the organic law of Virginia as Congress in its wisdom may deem expedient and best under all the circumstances. The delegation so to be constituted may fill vacancies, and are authorized to enlarge their number in their discretion.

3. The undersigned recommend to the people of Virginia, by primary meetings, to appoint delegates to a popular convention to be held in Richmond, on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1869, to receive the report of the Committee appointed by the foregoing resolution, and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed most expedient to promote the objects herein indicated.

Alexander H. H. Stuart, Augusta,
Thomas Branch, Richmond,
D. C. De Jarnette, Caroline,
Thomas S. Flournoy, Halifax,
Wyndham Robertson, Washington County,
William D. Quesenberry, Caroline,
B. H. Magruder, Albemarle,
George W. Bolling, Petersburg,
Asa D. Dickinson, Prince Edward,
John L. Marye, Jr., Fredericksburg,
W. C. Knight, Richmond,
Robert Whitehead, Nelson,
J. F. Slaughter, Lynchburg,
A. G. Pendleton, Giles,
James D. Johnston, Giles,
N. K. Trout, Staunton,
H. M. Bell, Staunton,
John Echols, Staunton,
[illegible] Harrison, Loudoun,
Frank G. Ruffin, Chesterfield,
C. C. McRae, Chesterfield,
R. L. Walker, Chesterfield,
W. T. Sutherlin, Danville,
J. L. Carrington, Richmond,
William E. Cameron, Petersburg,
James F. Johnson, Liberty,
Thomas J. Michie, Staunton,
James Neeson, Richmond.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Organization of the Common Council—The Mayor's Message—The City Budget for 1869—Comparison of Taxation in 1868 and 1869.

At noon yesterday, the term of Mayor COMAN having expired, the clerical force of the Department took leave of him, and immediately afterward Mayor HALL, who had previously taken the oath of office before Judge CARDOZO, appeared and was received by Col. JOLINE, the Chief Clerk, and duly installed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

About noon the members of the Board of Aldermen for 1869 assembled in their Chamber in the City Hall, and were called to order by the Clerk, Mr. SHANNON, who read the certificates of election of the members from the districts of even numerical designation, and the certificates of appointment of those from the districts of odd numerical designation.

Mr. REPPER then offered a resolution that Mr. HARDY be appointed temporary Chairman of the Board, which was adopted.

Mr. MCGRATH offered a resolution that Mr. THOMAS COMAN be elected President of the Board of Aldermen for 1869, which was also adopted.

Mr. COMAN, on taking the chair, thanked the Board for the honor they had done him in reelecting him, and assured them that he would endeavor to discharge the duties of his office to the satisfaction of all. He hoped that at the end of his term of office their relations would be as pleasant as they now were.

A resolution was next offered by Mr. O'BRIEN that Mr. JOSEPH SHANNON be elected Clerk of the Board of Aldermen for 1869, which was adopted.

Mr. WM. WALSH was then appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. CORNELIUS CALLAHAN, Assistant Sergeant, after which the usual Committees were appointed to wait on the Mayor and the Board of Assistant Aldermen to inform them of the organization of the Board.

The following Message from the Mayor was then received, read and ordered to be printed in the minutes:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869—12:30 P. M.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The Mayor receives with pleasure the courtesies of your Committees, and congratulates the City and you upon your official organization.

The Charter provides a duty to the Mayor of communicating to you, at least once a year, and oftener if he shall deem it expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the City in relation to its government, finances and improvements.

Custom would sanction at this time a comprehensive communication of the above character, but there is no legal provision commanding it to be made now.

During the present week valuable reports from various City and county departments will be made. It will, therefore, become most expedient for each of us to give them due consideration before the Mayor's communication shall be prepared and received.

A. OAKEY HALL.

The following communication was read from the Comptroller, and 4,000 copies ordered to be printed:

CITY BUDGET FOR 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1869.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

The tenth section of the act, chap. 853, Laws of 1868, provides that "hereafter all estimates for the anticipated annual expenditures of all Boards and Departments of the Government of the City of New-York shall be made by the chief officer of every such Board and Department, in connection with the Mayor and Comptroller of said City, and submitted to the Common Council of said City at the first meeting thereof in January of each year." In accordance with such provision, the several officers of the City Government have forwarded to me statements of the amounts which will be required by the departments under their charge during the present year; and the same having been acted upon by the Mayor and Comptroller, I have the honor to submit herewith the amount of appropriations required in each case, as approved by them. The estimates of the Board of Education, the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, the Metropolitan Fire Department, and of the Board of Metropolitan Police, required to be paid from the City Treasury, are also herewith submitted.

The expenditures of the Corporation are classed as follows:

1. The support of the City Government. 2. Interest on City debt. 3. Redemption of the principal of the City debt. 4. Construction of public works, the means for which are provided by loans upon City stocks. 5. Public improvements; the cost of which is defrayed by assessments upon the property benefited thereby. The objects for which appropriations are required to be made are comprised under the first, second and third of these divisions, and the estimates refer exclusively to the expenses provided for by taxation.

SUPPORT OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The estimated expenses for this purpose are provided for under the titles of the several Departments, commissions, and officers having charge of the same, as follows:

I.—THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The appropriations required for expenditures of this Department are as follows:

Advertising for Common Council		$50,000 00
Contingencies—Legislative Department, for incidental expenses of Clerk's Office		10,000 00
City contingencies		60,000 00
City Dispensaries		15,000 00
Printing for the Common Council		90,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	$131,300 00	
Amount of increase as per resolutions of Common Council passed in 1868	29,316 14—	160,616 14
Society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents		8,000 00
Total		$393,616 14

II.—THE MAYORALTY.

The expenses of the Mayor's office are estimated and provided for under the following titles of accounts, viz.:

Contingencies—Mayor's office	$15,000 00
Salaries—Mayor's office	38,500 00
Total	$53,500 00

III.—THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

1. *The Department of Finance.*

Under this head provision is made for the following, viz.:

Cleaning markets	$30,000 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's office	15,000 00
Charges on arrears of taxes	10,000 00
Charges on arrears of assessments	10,000 00
Errors and Delinquencies	3,800 00
Judgments	18,219 17
Opening new streets—expenses of	15,000 00
Real estate expenses	50,000 00
Rents	56,175 00
Salaries—Department of Finance	230,000 00
Taxes, Bureau of Collection of—Pay of temporary clerks	27,000 00
Total	$465,194 17

2. *The Street Department.*

The estimated expenditures of this Department are provided for under the following heads, viz.:

Contingencies—Street Department	$20,000 00
Flagging sidewalks and fencing vacant lots	2,000 00
Lamps and gas	1,053,205 00
Land and places	50,000 00
Lands and places for Battery improvement	15,000 00
Mount Morris-square—improvement of	15,000 00
New stone bridge at Kingsbridge	10,000 00
Printing for departments	50,000 00
Public buildings—construction and repairs	90,000 00
Removing obstructions in streets and harbor	6,000 00
Roads and avenues	97,100 00
Salaries—Street Department	137,180 00
Stationery and blank books	50,000 00
Street improvements	10,000 00
Streets—repaving and repairs	135,000 00
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	95,000 00
Wharves, piers and slips	300,000 00
Wharves, piers and slips—for repairs to wharf foot of Twenty-fourth-street, East river	25,000 00
Total	$2,160,485 00

3. *The Croton Aqueduct Department.*

The appropriations required for expenditures in this Department are as follows:

Aqueduct repairs and improvements	$80,000 00
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Board	10,000 00
Deficiencies—Croton Aqueduct Department	1,000 00
Public drinking hydrants and urinaries	3,500 00
Salaries—Croton Aqueduct Department	100,892 00
Sewers—repairing and cleaning	104,000 00
Water pipes and laying	450,000 00
Wells and pumps—repairing and cleaning	2,500 00
Total	$751,892 00

4. *The Department of Public Charities and Correction.*

The following appropriations are required to be made for the expenses of this Department, viz.:

Public Charities and Correction	$953,000 00
Inebriate Asylum, for support of	40,000 00
Total	$993,000 00

5. *The Law Department.*

The following are the estimates for this Department:

Contingencies—Law Department, including amount required for rent of offices Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-street	$35,000 00
Salaries—Law Department	42,800 00
Total	$77,800 00

6. *The Board of Metropolitan Police.*

Provision is required to be made by the Corporation for expenses under the following heads:

Election expenses	$25,500 00	
Add for expenses of Board of City Canvassers, advertising and printing, rewards for detecting and exposing illegal voting, and all other legal charges attending the Charter election, not provided for in the estimate of the Board of Police	12,500 00—	$38,000 00
Police Station-houses		46,150 00
Police Telegraph		7,400 00
Total		$91,550 00

7. *The Board of Education.*

The following appropriation is required to be made for the expenses of the Board of Education, viz.:

Public Instruction $3,150,000 00

8. *The Street Cleaning Commission.*

For expenses—Cleaning Streets under contract $505,420 00

9. *The Commission for Repaving Broadway.*

For expenses—Completion of contract for repaving Broadway $63,106 75

10. *The Eighteenth Ward Market Commission.*

For completion of contract for erection of a public market in the Eighteenth Ward $81,788 00

11. *Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings.*

For estimated amount for contingencies payable from City Treasury $15,200 00

12. *The Metropolitan Board of Health.*

The expenses of this Board, payable from the City Treasury, are provided for under the following head, viz.:

Removing night-soil, offal and dead animals $40,500 00

13. *The Metropolitan Fire Department.*

The estimate of expenses of this Department, as agreed upon by the Board of Estimate, is $907,940 00, which amount is provided for under the following head, viz.:

Metropolitan Fire Department fund $907,940 00

14. *The Board of Assessors.*

The following appropriation is required to be made for salaries of the Assessors and their Clerks, viz.:

Salaries—Board of Assessors $19,000 00

15. *The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.*

The following is the amount required to be appropriated for the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, viz.:

The Central Park—Maintenance and Government of $250,000 00

16. *The Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments.*

The following appropriation is required to be made, viz.:

Salaries—Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments $3,000 00

IV.—THE CITY COURTS.

For the payment of the salaries of the Justices, Clerks and attendants of the District (civil) Courts, the Police District Courts, and of the Record Office of the City of New-York, the following appropriation is required, viz.:

Salaries—City Courts $190,425 00

RECAPITULATION

Of the estimated amounts required to be appropriated and provided for the support of the several Departments, Boards and Commissions of the City Government.

I. The Legislative Department		$393,616 14
II. The Mayoralty		53,500 00
III.—The Executive Departments, viz.:		
1. The Department of Finance	$465,194 17	
2. The Street Department	2,160,485 00	
3. The Croton Aqueduct Department	751,892 00	
4. The Department of Public Charities and Correction	993,000 00	
5. The Law Department	77,800 00	
6. The Board of Metropolitan Police	91,550 00	
7. The Board of Education	3,150,000 00	
8. The Street Cleaning Commission	505,420 00	
9. The Commission for Repaving Broadway	63,106 75	
10. The Eighteenth Ward Market Commission	81,788 00	
11. The Department for Survey and Inspection of Buildings	15,200 00	
12. The Metropolitan Board of Health	40,500 00	
13. The Metropolitan Fire Department	907,940 00	
14. The Board of Assessors	19,000 00	
15. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park	250,000 00	
16. The Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	3,000 00—	$9,575,875 92
IV.—The City Courts		190,425 00
Total		$10,213,417 06

2. INTEREST ON THE CITY DEBT.

The following amounts are required to be appropriated and provided for the payment of that portion of interest on the City debt which, by law, is payable from taxation, viz.:

Interest on Revenue Bonds	$200,000 00
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1857	183,964 20
Interest on Central Park Fund Stock of 1858	86,465 00
Interest on Central Park Additional Fund Stock	59,900 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1867	150,000 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1867	124,992 00
Interest on Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of 1865	80,000 00
Interest on City Cemetery Stock	4,119 66
Interest on Public Education Stock of 1873	7,700 00
Interest on New-York City Stock for Docks and Slips	20,000 00
Interest on Public Stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market	935 00
Interest on Street Opening and Improvement Bonds	52,500 00
Interest on Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1878	164,880 00
Interest on Market Stock	7,334 38
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, at five per cent	100,000 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, Nos. 9, 10 and 11, at six per cent	90,000 00
Interest on Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 12, at seven per cent	18,655 00
Total	$1,271,445 24

3. REDEMPTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

Appropriations are required to be made for the following installments on the principal of the City Debt, payable in the year 1869, viz.:

Public Education Stock of 1873	$4,657 36
Public Stock for rebuilding Tompkins Market	17,000 00
Floating Debt Fund Stock of 1878	130,763 33
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 5, redemption of	500,000 00
Stock for Docks and Slips	50,000 00
Total	$702,420 69

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

The estimated amount of appropriations required to be made for 1869 is as follows, viz:

For the support of the City Government, including Boards and Commissions	$10,213,417 06
For interest on the City debt	1,271,445 24
For redemption of the City debt	702,420 69
Total	$12,187,282 99

By the tenth section of the Act, chapter 853, Laws of 1868, before referred to, the estimates for the support of the City Government are required to be presented to both branches of the Legislature on or before the first Tuesday of March; your honorable body is therefore requested to take early action on this subject.

A draft of an ordinance making appropriations in accordance with the foregoing recommendations is herewith submitted for your consideration and action.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the General Fund, including the surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City debt, are estimated at..$2,200,000 00

ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT TO BE RAISED BY TAXATION FOR CITY PURPOSES IN 1869.

Amount as per foregoing estimate	$12,187,282 99
Amount of receipts	2,200,000 00
Total amount to be raised by tax	$9,987,282 99

The following statement exhibits the amount of tax levied in 1868, and the estimate of the amount required for 1869:

	Amount of tax levied in 1868.	Estimate of taxation in 1869.
For the State	$5,564,426 85	$4,629,597 79
For City purposes, including Boards and Commissions	10,873,046 56	9,987,282 99
For County purposes, including Boards and Commissions	7,082,785 61	6,177,115 97
Total	$23,520,259 02	$20,793,996 75
To supply deficiencies arising from erroneous assessments, insolvencies, &c.	627,634 05	600,000 00
Totals	$24,147,893 07	$21,393,996 75

The document was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President then announced the following Standing Committees for the year:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

1. Accounts:
   - Alderman Ward,
   - Alderman O'Brien,
   - Alderman Cushman.
2. Assessments:
   - Alderman Repper,
   - Alderman Norton,
   - Alderman Cuddy.
3. Arts and Sciences:
   - Alderman Miller,
   - Alderman O'Brien,
   - Alderman White.
4. Charities and Donations:
   - Alderman Coulter,
   - Alderman Miller,
   - Alderman Cuddy.
5. Croton Aqueduct:
   - Alderman Hardy,
   - Alderman Ward,
   - Alderman Repper.
6. Ferries:
   - Alderman McGrath,
   - Alderman Hardy,
   - Alderman Miller.
7. Finance:
   - Alderman Moore,
   - Alderman Hardy,
   - Alderman Farley,
   - Alderman McQuade,
   - Alderman Coulter.
8. Lamps and Gas:
   - Alderman Norton,
   - Alderman Connor,
   - Alderman Repper.
9. Lands and Places:
   - Alderman Moore,
   - Alderman O'Brien,
   - Alderman Miller.
10. Law Department:
    - Alderman Hardy,
    - Alderman Coulter,
    - Alderman Cushman.
11. National Affairs:
    - Alderman Miller,
    - Alderman Cuddy,
    - Alderman McQuade,
    - Alderman Connor,
    - Alderman White.
12. Markets:
    - Alderman O'Brien,
    - Alderman Connor,
    - Alderman Ward.
13. Ordinances:
    - Alderman McGrath,
    - Alderman Coulter,
    - Alderman Connor.
14. Printing and Advertis'g:
    - Alderman McQuade,
    - Alderman Moore,
    - Alderman McGrath.
15. Public Health:
    - Alderman Farley,
    - Alderman Norton,
    - Alderman Ward.
16. Railroads:
    - Alderman Repper,
    - Alderman Hardy,
    - Alderman Moore,
    - Alderman McQuade,
    - Alderman Connor.
17. Repairs and Supplies:
    - Alderman Connor,
    - Alderman Miller,
    - Alderman Cuddy.
18. Roads:
    - Alderman McQuade,
    - Alderman Farley,
    - Alderman Coulter.
19. Salaries and Offices:
    - Alderman Farley,
    - Alderman Hardy,
    - Alderman O'Brien.
20. Sewers:
    - Alderman Coulter,
    - Alderman Miller,
    - Alderman Moore.
21. Streets:
    - Alderman Cuddy,
    - Alderman McGrath,
    - Alderman Miller.
22. Street Pavements:
    - Alderman Ward,
    - Alderman Hardy,
    - Alderman McQuade.
23. Street Openings:
    - Alderman O'Brien,
    - Alderman McQuade,
    - Alderman Farley.
24. Wharves, Piers & Slips:
    - Alderman Connor,
    - Alderman Repper,
    - Alderman McGrath.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Organization of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The twenty-one members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen met at noon yesterday.

Mr. GIBNEY was called to act as temporary chairman.

Mr. DALY then offered a resolution that Mr. JAMES MONEGHAN be elected President of the Board, WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk; PATRICK FITZSIMMONS, Sergeant-at-Arms; JACOB B. ROOME, Assistant Sergeant, and JOHN B. WILT, doorkeeper.

Mr. ROBERTS offered a resolution that Mr. CREGEIR be elected President of the Board, Mr. H. BABCOCK, Clerk; Mr. JOHN BENNETT, Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. A. J. MINER, Assistant Sergeant, and Mr. JOHN R. FARRINGTON, doorkeeper.

Mr. ROBERTS' resolution was lost, and Mr. DALY'S adopted by a vote of 18 to 2.

The usual Committees having been appointed to wait on the Mayor and the other Board, Mr. PINCKNEY said he understood that a contract had been made with some one to remove the ice and snow from Broadway; he wanted information on the subject, and he would therefore offer a resolution requesting the Street Commissioner to give the Board all the information in his possession.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. DALY offered a resolution, directing the Street Commissioner to notify the Third-avenue Railroad Company to discontinue the use of steam engines for the purpose of removing snow from the railroad tracks, the use of such engines being in violation of the City laws and ordinances. The resolution further directs the Corporation Counsel to commence suits against the Railroad Company for the recovery of the penalties incurred by the use of said engines.

The resolution was adopted.

The President then appointed Messrs. CULKIN, ROBINSON and CUNNINGHAM as members of the Committee on Finance, after which the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Meeting of the Boys in Blue of the Seventh Assembly District.

A large meeting of this Club was held on Saturday evening at the headquarters, No. 90 Fourth-avenue, Capt. D. J. HOGAN in the chair, and Capt. JOHN NUGENT Secretary. After the transaction of some routine business the following resolution was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That we regard the scratching of the name of Capt. DANIEL J. HOGAN for the General Committee, at the late primary election in this district, when he had been recommended by this Club, and his nomination agreed to at the caucus of the Executive Committee, as a shameless piece of political trickery, which reflects small credit on its author or authors, and as a gross insult to the loyal soldiers of the district.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE RETURN OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Mr. LOUIS LANG's large picture representing the return of the Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment has been placed on exhibition in the Governor's Room, City Hall.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

SENTENCE OF "BAKER," THE CONVICTED BANK TELLER, POSTPONED.

On motion of John Sedgwick, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, and the Government making no objection, the sentence in the case of Baker, convicted of defrauding the Tradesmens' Bank, was postponed until the last day of the January Term.

THE STEVENSON COTTON CASE.

This case was set down for trial yesterday, but there being no jury, it went over to the January Term. It will be tried immediately after the Blaisdell and Eckel case.

IN BANKRUPTCY—FILING SPECIFICATIONS—TIME.

In the matter of Henry H. Grefe, a bankrupt.—In this case the bankrupt filed his petition for discharge on the 26th day of September, 1868. The case was referred to the Register by the usual order—upon the return of the order to show cause why a discharge should not be granted, there being no assets the solicitors and certain creditors filed notices of opposition. Ten days elapsed and the creditors failed to file their specifications of objections to the discharge of the bankrupt.

Upon the 10th day of November, 1868, the attorneys for the creditors applied to the Register, upon affidavits excusing the default, for leave to file their objections *nunc pro tunc.* There being no appearance on the part of the bankrupt, the order was made accordingly. Subsequently, the parties again came before the Register, and it appeared by affidavits then read that no notice of the said application on the part of the creditors had reached the bankrupt or his attorney, whereupon the said order before granted was vacated, and the attorneys for the creditors moved, upon notice, for an order giving them time to file their specifications as of a time within ten days after the return of the order to show cause.

This motion being opposed by the attorney for the bankrupt, the Register, at the request of the parties, certified the case to the Court.

Held by the Court, That the creditors might be allowed to file their specifications as of a time within ten days after the return day of the order, to show cause.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury came into Court yesterday morning and presented indictments against the following persons:

Richard Gerhardt, passing counterfeit fractional currency.

William Walton, selling counterfeit national currency.

NOTICE TO THE BAR—THE ADMIRALTY CALENDAR.

There will be no call of the day calendar in admiralty until further notice is given by the Court.

JAN. 2, 1868. GEO. T. BETTS, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—JAN. 4.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE NEW DISTRICT-ATTORNEY TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Soon after the opening of this Court to-day Mayor Hall arose and addressed the Court as follows:

If the Court please, I produce to the Supreme Court, the warrant of appointment, by the Governor, of Judge Garvin as my successor in the office of District-Attorney for this County, with the accompanying County Clerk's certificate, and he is here to take the oath of office before your Honor, Your Honor will allow me to say that, of course, no one needs to be advised of the high qualifications of my successor, whom I take very great pleasure in introducing to the public and to the Court. His experience of so many years in this office, in Utica, and in the United States Courts, and as Associate District-Attorney in this county, eminently fits him for this office, to which the Governor has appointed him. And, if your Honor will also permit me to say, that it is with very great personal reluctance I retire from an office which I have filled in the principal chair for ten years, and as assistant for the prior four years—making fourteen years of service as District-Attorney and Associate in this county. But I am pleased to know that, while I shall not be allowed, of course, (being now a Magistrate of this City,) to practice in the Criminal Courts, I shall still have the pleasure, perhaps frequently, to meet your Honor and the other Judges of the Civil Courts.

Judge Cardozo, in response, said: I regard myself as greatly favored. I had the honor on the first day of this month, of swearing into the high office of Mayor a friend to whom I am greatly attached, and now I am called upon to administer the oath of office to an eminent gentleman who will fill worthily the position which his predecessor has made peculiarly his own. I congratulate you, Mr. Hall, on your accession to the high office upon which you are about to enter, but I congratulate the City still more that she is yet to enjoy, though in a different sphere, the benefit of your talents, devotion and patriotism. I congratulate you, Judge Garvin, on your assumption of the office of District-Attorney, and I can offer no better wish—a wish I have no doubt will be realized—than that your administration of the office may be second only to the great master who preceded you—the regret at whose retirement is only mollified by the circumstance that the City retains his services in another position, and is fortunate enough to possess in yourself so competent a successor.

The oath of office was then administered by Judge Cardozo to Judge Garvin, and the new Mayor and the new District-Attorney soon after left the Court-room together.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

THE VALUE OF LITERARY WORK.

Isaac C. Pray vs. Henry V. Palmer and — Ullmann.—In this action the plaintiff Pray sought to recover of the defendants, Palmer and Ullmann, the sum of about $150, for literary labor alleged to have been performed in 1861, in getting up a pamphlet containing the life of Mme. Ristori, in view of her then proposed engagement in this country. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants were liable as copartners, or at all events that the defendant Ullmann was the authorized agent for the concern. The defendant Palmer denied the copartnership absolutely. The defendant Ullman put in no appearance. The case was tried before the Court and jury to-day. The latter, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $100, and interest for seven years.

For the plaintiff, Messrs. Cushing, Compton & Gardner; for the defendant Palmer, Messrs. Guepp & Sterne.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS.

First before Judge G. G. Barnard, and, secondly, before Judge Cardozo.

ANOTHER EXPRESS COMPANY LITIGATION—THE MERCHANTS' UNION AND AMERICAN EXPRESS.

Blatchford vs. Elmore P. Ross, President, &c., and Fargo, President, &c., et al.—This action is instituted by a stockholder of the Merchants' Union Express, named Blatchford, for the purpose of restraining the consolidation of that Company with the American Express Company, and also for the purpose of preventing the collection of an assessment of $5 per share on the stockholders of the Merchants' Union Company. The complaint, with an injunction conforming to its prayer, granted by Judge Barnard, was served on the 29th of December ultimo. On the 31st of December all the defendants, except Mr. Fargo, President of the Consolidated Company, who had not been served, appeared. On the 2d inst. Mr. Osgood, who had been, by order of Judge Barnard, appointed a receiver on an *ex parte* statement, of all the property of the Merchants' Union Express Company, and particularly of all the moneys received, and to be received, from the $5 per share assessment, went to the office and served the order for his appointment on the clerks there, and demanded possession. Mr. Fargo, the President, was at the time out of town. Immediately after such service was made by Osgood, application was made by defendants' counsel to Judge CARDOZO for an order to show cause why the appointment of Mr. Osgood as receiver should not be vacated. Judge CARDOZO granted the order to show cause, returnable on the 6th inst., with a stay of proceedings in the meantime.

Messrs. Strong & Shepard for plaintiff; Messrs. Sewall & Pierce for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Barrett.

Thomas Stewart, respondent, vs. James Green, Appellant.—This case, which involved a controversy as to whether $1,000, given by respondent to appellant, was in the nature of a loan, or given to invest, subject to the chances of a gain or loss, was tried during the Summer, before Justice Daly and a jury. The parties to the action were the only witnesses examined, and contradicted each other as to the nature of the transaction—Stewart claiming that the money was loaned, and Green testifying that it was merely given him to invest in stocks at Stewart's risk.

Counsel for Green asked the Judge to charge, "that inasmuch as neither witness was impeached, and their testimony was irreconcilably contradictory, the plaintiff had therefore failed to substantiate his case." His Honor refused to so charge, and the jury found for plaintiff, and to this refusal exception and appeal was taken. It was held by the Court that this was not such a flat contradiction as would bring it within the rule governing such cases, but that the relative credibility of the witnesses was a question which the jury had a right to consider and determine. Judgment affirmed.

A. R. Lawrence for appellant; Judge Van Cott for respondent.

Levi Steinway, respondent, vs. The Erie Railway Company, appellants.—This was a case involving the question of liability of the appellants for goods destroyed by fire while *in transitu* on their road—such fire resulting from sparks from the engine.

The appellants claim, that this was an accident over which they had no control, and were, therefore, absolved from liability under the terms of their bill of lading. The respondent claimed that it was culpable negligence, and as such made them liable.

The Judge on the trial held that it was such culpable negligence, as locomotives could be constructed so as to prevent the emission of sparks, and "there is an obligation on the part of common carriers to use every precaution, and adopt all contrivances known to science to protect the goods intrusted to them for transportation," and on this the jury found for the respondent. Exception and appeal were taken from this charge. Judgment affirmed. [illegible] S. Newell for appellants; Mr. Henry Arnoux for respondent.

The City of New-York vs. H. Herrman.—This was an appeal from a judgment for fifty dollars obtained against Herrman for having in his possession a yard-stick unsealed. No evidence was given on the trial that the yard-stick had ever been used; on the contrary, the defence proved they never sold cloth by the yard, and that therefore the presumption was that no intent to use the same existed—and that the prosecution were bound to show such intent or circumstances amounting thereto, in order to entitle them to a recovery—and that the jury should have been so charged. Judgment reversed.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 4.

By Judge Barbour.

Mathew Howard vs. George A. Eskenbrach; motion denied, with $5 costs.

Rebecca Gray, Administratrix, &c., vs. National Steamship Company; motion denied.

Charles J. Wilson vs. Silas St. John; motion granted.

By Judge Fithian.

Wilhelmina Probst vs. Saphron Krawischky; complaint dismissed, with $10 costs of motion.

Lewis C. Chase vs. Frederick Rockefal; motion granted.

Patrick Byrnes vs. Patrick Reilly; motion granted, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned over until Wednesday, owing to the absence of Judge FITHIAN.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, P. J., Sutherland and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Non-enumerated motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1354—Angevine vs. Angevine.	789—Woodhull vs. Rosenthal et al.
902—Goodhart vs. Bokelin et al.	881—Morris vs. Tracy.
617—Norton vs. Egerton.	893—Fraser et al vs. Young et al.
2784—Cort vs. Balt. and Ohio R. R. Co.	925—Whittingham vs. McCormick et al.
875—Fawcett, Admr. vs. Stewart.	1039—Cutter vs. Lord.
965—Osgood et al. Recr. vs. Toplitz.	1021—Saffold vs. Lazare.
941—Spear et al. vs. Valentine.	1055—Glines et al. vs. Walters et al.
123—Atkins vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.	1069—Barry vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
262—Gunning vs. Oliver.	1071—Stivers vs. Van Auken.
693—Elliott et al. vs. Chapman.	1087—Thurston vs. Forbes.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	
28—Fitzgerald vs. Middendorf et al.	34—Osgood, &c., vs. Roach.
29—Fitzgerald vs. Middendorf et al.	37—Scarff vs. Tone et al.
30—Fitzgerald vs. Middendorf et al.	43½—Hall vs. Upright.
32—Lacy et al. vs. Fox.	56—Hewson et al. vs. Donnelly.
	58—Crandall et al. vs. Wolff.

Call No. 62—The People vs. Walker.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, Brady and Barrett, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

General Term Calendar continued.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	
— —Kennelly vs. Haines.	1228—Gluthe vs. Simon.
— —Rodgers vs. Hartog.	1235—Collenberg vs. Hartman.
1213—Cone vs. Levy.	1246—Herbert vs. Dowling.
922—Koch vs. Koch.	1236—Howe vs. Sommers.
— —Brown vs. Nash.	1245—Jones vs. Jessup.
1147—Walters vs. Brady.	1247—McCullough vs. Simpson.
879—Shields vs. Walters.	1258—Hammett vs. Nicholson.
— —Schuyler vs. Mois.	1261—Kyle vs. Stein.
— —Saxe vs. Grovestein.	1262—Taylor vs. Crawford.
— —Anthony vs. King.	1267—Lippman vs. Armstrong.
1219—Mackenzie vs. Garmo.	1268—Allen vs. Schlessmyer.
1221—Johnson vs. Pitchkey.	1269—Same vs. Same.
1222—Schmitt vs. Corson.	1270—Same vs. Same.
1224—Wheeler vs. Wing.	1274—Deitz vs. Eschert.
1226—Smith vs. Chandler.	
1227—Lees vs. Fulton Ferry and Bleecker-st. RR. Co.	

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 4, 1869.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.. 109	50 Pacific Mail 119
5,400 U.S. 5-20s R., '62 106⅛	100 do......b10 118⅞
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62. 111¾	100 do......b10 118⅝
12,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.c 109	100 do. 118⅝
3,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65 b. 111	800 Mer. Un. Ex. 14
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....c 107	100 do. 13⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74 R... 112	25 N. Y. Cen. 158
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67... 107⅛	200 do....b30 159
10,000 do......b3 107⅛	100 do. 157⅝
50,000 do. 107⅛	200 do. 157⅝
20,000 do. 107⅛	100 do. 157⅝
10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.b3 106	200 do. 157⅝
5,000 N. Y. St. 7s., B'y Loan, R. 107	700 Erie 38
4,000 Missouri St. 6s, ex-int. 87⅛	100 do. 38⅛
1,000 do. bet. call 87¼	35 do. 39
1,000 do. 87	25 do. 38⅜
6,000 Ga. St. 7s, bt. call 90	100 Erie Pf. 62
1,500 N. Car. St. 6s. bet. call 62½	85 Mich. Cen. 115
3,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 90⅛	100 do. 115
4,000 H. R. 2d S.F.Bds 101¾	100 H. H. R. 135
1,000 Erie 4th M. 86⅛	8 do. 114¼
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st 90½	120 do. 2d call 114
5,000 Gt. West. 2d M. 76	20 Reading 98
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. 82	100 Mich. So. & N. I. 87⅞
8,000 T. & W. Equip. B 73	200 do....bet. call 88
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 96⅛	13 Ill. Central 142⅛
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M. 92⅛	50 C., C. Cin. & Ind. 74
4,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M. ex-int. 99⅛	100 do. b10 75
1,000 B., N.Y. & E. 1st 89	200 Clev. & Pitts. 84¾
3,000 O., C. & I.C. 1st. 74⅛	400 Clev. & Tol. b10 101⅛
7,000 do. 74⅜	200 Lake Shore 99
100 Phoenix Bank..e-d 103	100 do. 100
5 Fourth Nat. Bk x-d 101	1,100 Chi. & R. I. 119⅜
60 do. 100⅛	300 do. 119⅜
18 Bank of Commerce 119	300 do. b30 120
10 Ninth Nat. Bank 108	200 do. 119⅝
200 West. U. T. 33	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 89
100 Quick. Min. Co. 22	100 Tol., W. & W. 59⅛
100 Del. & Hud. Can. 130	200 do. 59⅝
100 Boston W. P. 14	1000 do. b30 60
	100 N. J. Cen. 116
	200 P., Ft. W. & C. 112⅞
	100 do. 113
	100 Ohio & Miss. 33⅛
	800 do. 33
	500 Han. & St. Jo. 91
	200 C., C. & Ind. Cent. 43⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$61,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 109⅜	5,000 Missouri St. 6s 87
3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C. 111⅛	6,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bty. L. R. 107⅛
8,000 do. c 111⅛	5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st ex int. 99⅛
10,000 do. 111⅛	1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 74⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62. 111⅛	100 U. S. Express 43
20,000 do. b3 111⅛	100 do. b30 44
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '64. 107⅛	110 Merch. U. Ex. 14
161,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65. 108⅛	100 N. Y. Cen. 155
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 new 106⅛	300 do. 154⅛
4,500 do. 107⅛	100 Erie 38⅛
22,000 5-20 C., '65, new.c 107	200 do. 38⅛
16,000 do. b3 107	200 Clev. & Tol. b30 101
10,000 do. 107⅛	100 do. 100⅛
15,000 do. 107⅛	100 T., W. & W. 59⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 107⅛	300 do. 59⅛
16,500 do. 107⅛	100 do. 60
2,000 do. 107⅛	100 do. b15 60⅛
7,000 do. b3 107⅛	100 do. b15 60⅛
10,000 do. 102⅛	500 do. b30 60⅛
3,600 U. S. 5s, 10-40. R. 106⅛	100 do. b15 60⅛
1,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C. 106	300 P., Ft. W. & C. 113⅛
500 do. 106⅛	100 do. 113⅛
1,000 do. 106⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. 33
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur. 99⅛	300 do. 33
	100 Mich. So. & N. I. 88⅛
	100 Reading R....ex-d 93

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 66⅛	200 Wells-Fargo Ex. 24
100 Canton Co. 48	200 Pac. Mail 119
300 N. Y. Central 158	1800 Ohio & Miss. b3 33⅛
1400 do. 157⅜	400 do. 33⅛
100 do. 157⅜	1100 do. b10 33⅛
300 do. b3 158	800 do. 33
400 do. 157⅜	100 Mich. So. & N. I. 87⅛
600 do. 157⅜	300 do. 87⅛
100 do. 157⅜	300 do. 87⅛
800 do. 157⅜	100 do. 87⅛
700 do. 157⅜	100 do. 84
800 Erie b3 38	200 Pittsburg b5 84⅛
300 do. b10 38⅛	200 Rock Island c 119⅛
300 do. 38	600 do. 119⅛
100 Hudson b3 134	100 do. b3 119⅛
100 do. b5 134⅛	400 do. 119⅛
100 do. 133⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. c 81⅛
100 T., W. & W. 59⅛	300 do. 81⅛
100 do. 59⅛	300 do. 81⅛
200 do. b3 59⅛	600 do. b3 81⅛
200 do. 60	200 do. 81⅛
300 Mil. & S. P. 69⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. c 83⅛
200 do. 69⅛	200 do. 83⅛
200 do. b3 70	400 do. b3 84
400 do. 70	200 do. 83⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. c 89⅛	400 do. 84
200 do. 89⅛	200 do. 84
200 do. 89⅛	
200 do. 89⅛	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 N. Car. St. 6s, new 61⅛	800 Ohio & Miss. 33⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex. 23	200 do. b3 33⅛
100 Merch. Un. Ex. 13⅛	100 do. b10 33⅛
100 U. S. Ex. Co. 43⅛	400 do. 33⅛
100 West. U. Tel. b10 34⅛	100 do. 33⅛
600 N. Y. Cen. 156⅛	200 do. b3 33⅛
200 do. 156⅛	300 Mich. So. & N. I. b3 88⅛
300 do. 156⅛	100 do. 88⅛
1200 do. 156⅛	200 do. 88⅛
200 do. 156⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & C. 84⅛
400 Erie b60 39	200 do. 84⅛
100 do. 38⅛	400 Clev. & Tol. 100⅛
500 do. b30 39⅛	200 do. 100⅛
200 do. b60 39⅛	200 Chi. & R. I. R. 119⅛
100 Erie Pr. 62⅛	400 do. 119⅛
400 Reading 97⅛	800 do. 120
300 T., W. & W. 60	100 do. 120
100 do. 59⅛	100 do. 120⅛
100 do. 59⅛	200 do. 120⅛
100 P., Ft. W. & C. 113	300 do. 119⅛
100 do. 113⅛	400 Chi. & N. W. 82⅛
200 do. 113⅛	700 do. 82⅛
200 do. 113⅛	200 do. 82⅛
300 Chi. & N. W. Pr. c 84⅛	300 do. 82⅛
600 do. 84⅛	100 Boston W. P. 14

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex. 22	1400 Clev. & Tol. 100⅛
100 West. U. T. 33⅛	200 do. 100⅛
200 N. Y. Cen. 154⅛	100 Boston W. P. 14
300 Reading...ex div. 93⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. 119⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 89⅛	100 do. 118⅛
100 Fort Wayne 113⅛	100 do. 118⅛
1100 do. 114	100 do. 117⅛
100 do. 113⅛	100 do. s3 117⅛
200 Ohio & Miss. 33⅛	500 Chi. & N. W. 81⅛
200 Harlem 122	300 do. 81⅛
100 Mich. So. 87⅛	200 do. s3 81⅛
400 do. 87⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf. 83⅛
200 do. b3 87⅛	600 do. 83⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 4—P. M.

The terms for Money in Wall-street this forenoon were easier to the Brokers than on Saturday, although still about one-sixteenth of one ℘ cent. a day and regular 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum Interest. Where this rate was not paid, 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, Gold Interest, was submitted to. Most of the Banks continued to plead poverty and were unwilling to lend at 7 ℘ cent. Currency. About $2,000,000 was received this morning from Albany by the Bank of Commerce, and a good part of this amount immediately lent out to the Brokers, which afforded some relief, although the Money [illegible] out of the Broadway Bank, the depository of the City Chamberlain, who has just paid over to the State Treasury at Albany the New-York City quota of the State Tax of 1868. In the Afternoon the Brokers who were short of Money paid ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. to make up their Bank accounts until to-morrow, but the fault was probably their own that they were not accommodated on cheaper rates earlier in the day. Upon the whole appearance of the Market, however, there is some disappointment felt that the demand should continue so sharp after the New Year.

The sales of Gold through the day were at 135¾@135⅝@135⅞@135¼ ℘ cent. The demand appeared strong in the morning at 135⅞@¾ ℘ cent., but the cost of carrying over balances, by lending out the Gold or borrowing Money upon it, caused a decline of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. after 1 o'clock. The Treasury paid out $713,000 on Gold Interest, and received $306,000 for Gold Customs.

The Public Funds were in good request at the Offices of the prominent dealers in the forenoon, and the speculation in the Government Room of the Stock Exchange also looked firm, but at the close of the day the quotations were a fraction lower than on Saturday. The State Bonds, including North Carolinas, the January Interest on which has not yet been arranged for, were all firm.

In the Railway market the prevailing interest of the day was in New-York Central. The sales opened at 159¾; subsequently declined to 155¼, then advanced to 156¼, and again fell off to 155¼@155@154¾@154 ℘ cent. These fluctuations in the stock were at first ascribed to a rumor that Mr. VANDERBILT had been thrown out of his sleigh and seriously injured yesterday afternoon; but this story was of easy contradiction, as Mr. V. is well and at his office to-day. It was soon after reported, and quite confidently, and no doubt on reasonable authority, that some facile Justice of the Supreme Court had already issued, or was about to issue, another process of injunction against the action of the Board of Directors. And although there is nothing in all this to really affect the intrinsic value of the Stock and its 80 ℘ cent. of Interest Scrip, and the certainty of 8 ℘ cent. Annual Dividends upon the par value of both, there was sufficient encouragement to gamble freely for a temporary decline of 3@4@5 ℘ cent. from the opening sales of the morning.

In the other New-York, and in the Western Roads the changes were less violent, and the business was again active at firm prices for Rock Island, the Northwests, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi, &c. The prevailing feeling appeared to be that the sudden decline in New-York Central was wholly exceptional and likely to prove but temporary, and the large holders of the Western Stocks were rather disposed to increase their interest than to suffer a decline in prices. The changes in the Miscellaneous Shares from Saturday were not important.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday Afternoon. The Stock Exchange was further depressed on the Public Funds and on New-York Central. The Foreign Exchanges are dull on the basis of 109¼ ℘ cent. for 60-day Bills on London. The continued closeness of the Money market had an unfavorable influence upon nearly all Stocks and Gold at the close of the day, more, perhaps, however, in the way of encouraging *short* sales of the Public Funds and Railways than inducing realizations for the *Bull* account:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	105¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	*107¼	106¾
American Gold Coin	135¼	135¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	*66¼	66¼
Virginia Bonds, old	*53¼	53¼
Missouri Bonds	*87	87
North Carolina Bonds, old	62	62¼
New-York Central	159¾	153¼
Erie Railway	37¾	38¾
Reading Railway	98	92¾
Chicago and Rock Island	119¾	116¾
Northwest Common	81¾	80¾
Northwest Preferred	83¾	82¾
Michigan Southern	87¾	87¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	113¼	113¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	84¼	83⅝
Pacific Mail Company	119¾	117¼
St. Paul Preferred	89¼	88¼
St. Paul Common	69¼	69¼
Toledo and Wabash	59¼	59¼

*Ex dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881 109	5-20 reg., 1867 106
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881 110⅜	5-20 coup., 1867 106⅝
5-20 reg., 1862 106½	5-20 coupon, 1868 107
5-20 coup., 1862 111	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871 120
5-20 reg., 1864 106½	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874 111⅜
5-20 coup., 1864 107½	5 ℘ cent. coup. 1874 114
5-20 reg., 1865 106	10-40 reg. 102⅝
5-20 coup., 1865 108	10-40 coup. 105⅝
5-20 reg. '65 n. is. 106	6s currency 99
5-20 coup. '65, n. is. 106⅝	

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan 106	Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870x 99
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan 110	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877x 99
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870 100	Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879x 99
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872 101	Illinois War Loan x 99
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873 101	Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1873 x 97
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874 101	Tennessee 6s ex. c. 66¾
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875 101	Tennessee 6s, new bds. 66⅜
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877 101	Virginia 6s, n. bds. 56¼
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878 101	Georgia 6s 78½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874 99½	Georgia 7s, n. bds. 89
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875 99	North Carolina 6s 62¾
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875 x 99	North Car. 6s, n. bds. 60¾
Illinois Ca. B., reg. 1860 x 99	Missouri 6s 87
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62 x 99	Louisiana 6s 69½
Illinois 6s, cou. '79 aft. '62 x 99	Louisiana levee bds. 61½
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865 x 99	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan 140	Metropolitan 138
Merchants' 120	Shoe and Leather 120
Mechanics' 125	Corn Exchange 130
Phenix 108	St. Nicholas 108
National 108	Park 145
State of New-York 108	Central National 105
Commerce 119	Fourth National 100½
American Exchange 113	Ninth National 108
Bank of N. America 108	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 90	Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st. M. 90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 87	Han. and St. Jo. L. G. 95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr'n 87	Del. L. & W. 1st M. 95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 100	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext. 93
Erie 1st M. ext. 101	Tol. & W. 2d M. 82
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880 86	Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 73
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888 85	Gt. Western 2d M. '93. 75
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77 88½	Gal. & Chi. extended 100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69-70 100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M. 95
Hud. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85 101¾	Chi. R. I. & P. 98
Harlem 1st M. 100	Clev. & Tol. S. F. 95
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72 108	Morris & Essex 1st M. 96¼
Mich. Cen. N. 1st M. 8s '82 108	Morris & Essex 2d M. 92¼
Pacific R 7s, guar. by Mo. x 90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. 99½
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ c. 1870 114¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. 93
Alton & T. H. 1st M. 89	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. 90¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf 83	Cleve. & P. 4th M. x74
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund 96½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s. 103
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds. 89	Chic. & Mil. 1st M. x86¼
Con. 7 ℘ cent. con. 89	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M. 74½

We understand that the Interest Scrip of 80 ℘ cent. on about $22,000,000 of the Capital of the New-York Central has already been issued. The Officers of the Company, after adjourning for the holidays, will again be in session at the Union Trust Company, in this City, on Friday and Saturday of the present week, after which the further issues of the Scrip will be made at Albany the headquarters of the Company.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,907,752; total payments, $2,684,610; balance, $81,570,558. The receipts include for Customs, $306,000; for Gold Notes, $778,000.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for the fourth week in December:

1868	$327,174 11
1867	202,120 02
Increase	$125,054 39

This return places the total of the December earnings something over a million of dollars, in gross, which may be regarded as an extraordinary Winter business. The Managers of the Road are in high spirits to-day as to their ability to continue their half-yearly five ℘ cent. Dividends on both classes of the Stock.

A misprint occurred in our table of Missouri Pacific eight-monthly earnings, which we now correct, although the resulting gain in net income was correctly given:

Eight months, 1867, gross	$1,990,178
Expenses	1,389,502
Net, March to November, 1867	$600,678
Eight months, 1868, gross	$2,198,278
Expenses	1,381,378
Net, March to November, 1868	$816,900
Estimate to close fiscal year	383,100
Net, Feb. 28, 1869	$1,200,000

Mr. SILAS B. BOSTWICK, of the firm of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, No. 40 Exchange-place, was to-day admitted to membership at the Old Stock Exchange Board.

The North River Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable Jan. 25 inst.

We regret having to announce the death of Mr. CHARLES EASTON, one of our oldest, most widely known and highly esteemed cotton merchants. He died at his residence, in this City, last evening, in his 65th year. He had been connected with the cotton trade for about a quarter of a century. We knew him first, twenty years ago, as a member of the late firm of CAHOONE, KINNEY & EASTON; and, subsequently, as the head of the firm of EASTON & Co., long established at the southeast corner of Wall and Pearl streets. He retired from active business about three years since; and made a trip to Europe. His health had been failing for some months prior to his decease.

The Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℘ cent., and the City Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., a quarterly dividend of 3 ℘ cent., both payable on demand.

Of the Wool trade in December Messrs. GREENE & SIEBERT write thus:

"We report a tolerably active trade in Fleece Wool during the greater part of last month, with steady prices. Medium Wool is becoming scarce under the improved demand, and whatever desirable lots are on the market are held firmly at the rates given below. Three-quarter blood Wool, of which the supply has been more liberal, is gaining attention, and large sales have been made at our quotation. The full blood and Saxony Fleeces have moved but slowly as yet. The stock, however, is not large, and holders confidently look for a brisk inquiry shortly, with higher prices. Combing and Tub-washed are very scarce, and are picked up at full prices as fast as offered. On the whole, the position of our staple is a healthy and promising one. In the midst of the extreme stringency of money, aggravated by the failure of several large dry goods firms, the market closes strong, with indications of an advance in prices. We quote:

	Ohio, Penn. and Virginia.	New-York and Mich'n.
Saxony Fleece	65@70	..@..
Full-blood Fleece	55@57	50@53
Three-quarters-blood Fleece	50@52	47@49
Half-blood Fleece	50@52	47@50
One-quarter-blood, common	49@50	48@50

Western, 45c.@50c., according to condition. Combing, 60c.@65c.; Tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Pulled, 35c.@48c.

Texas Wool is in light stock and arrivals are small. Light conditioned, good stapled parcels remain in good request at 35c.@37c. for fine; 32c.@34c. for good Medium; 28c.@30c. for low; 22c.@28c. for inferior and burry. Coarse Mexican breed, 22½c.@25c. Fall Clip, being short and without character, is not wanted, and is slow of sale at 3c. to 5c. discount. California Wool of last Spring's clip has nearly all gone into consumption, and the stock remaining is very light. In Fall Clip the demand has been moderate. The market is well stocked with short, sandy and inferior Wool, a few parcels of which were sold at 27c. to 28½c., burry at 21c. to 22c. Northern Wool, choice description, is not abundant, and but in the hands of a few, firmly held; we have made sales at 31c.@33c. for non-burry, 25c.@28c. for burry and slightly burry, to a limited extent, but look for increased activity and a more satisfactory trade with the opening year."

Pennsylvania Central in London.

From the London Times' Money Column.

Subjoined is a letter reiterating the recent complaint against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for having paid the interest of one of their former loans in greenbacks instead of specie. The extent, however, to which the Company are liable to reproach must not be overstated. The bonds in question were issued with dividends payable, not in sterling—that is to say, English currency, but in the lawful currency of the United States, and when the Legislature declared the notes commonly termed greenbacks should pass as a legal tender the Company, in common with all other debtors in America, were authorized to discharge their liabilities in that form, while every creditor was bound to accept it. In all issues of foreign bonds, and likewise in all grants of foreign concessions and guarantees, the question whether payment is stipulated in sterling, *or simply in the currency of the country, constitutes an element in the market value of the security, because whatever at the time may be the position of the borrowing State, there can never be an absolute certainty that the occurrence of war or sudden disaster may not lead temporarily to a resort to a forced circulation. During the suspension of specie payments in England from 1797 to 1817, the interest on the public debt, as well as all other engagements, was paid only in bank notes, and if railway bonds had been in existence at that time the coupons upon them would have been met in the same manner as those of the Pennsylvania Railway have now been met.* It is true that in dealings between the merchants of different countries, it would involve a loss of caste if an indebted firm were to take advantage of such a law, and it would doubtless have been better for the credit of the Pennsylvania Railway Company if, as respects the bonds subscribed on this side, they had acted with a sense of that fact. It may be hoped that the British Government, and any British corporations, if they had borrowed money in another country, would have recognized in a broad manner the existence of a moral beyond a legal duty. But as even this is only matter of supposition, any judgment that can be pronounced as to the actual shortcomings of the Pennsylvania Railway must necessarily be more or less vague. With regard to the United States Bonds on which questions have been raised in America the position is different, because those bonds were created with coupons specially payable in sterling, [or coin,] and the holders are entitled to infer that where dividends are agreed to be paid in sterling [or coin] *it must have been understood that the principal is at all times to be treated as sterling, and that, consequently, a proposal to pay them off in greenbacks would, to the extent of the difference between greenbacks and sterling, involve an act of spoliation:*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY BONDS.

SIR: I am astonished at the assertion of Mr. JOHN PARSONS, in the *Times* of yesterday, that "the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has never failed to fulfill any obligation entered into in this country or elsewhere." In the year 1853 this Company borrowed $5,000,000, engaging to pay 6 per cent. per annum interest for the amount borrowed. This engagement was kept during the following ten years; but in the year 1863, and ever since, the Company has taken advantage of the greenback juggle to put off the bondholders—I being one—with about 30 per cent. less than their due, paying them little more than 4 per cent., instead of 6 per cent. Mr. PARSONS says something about the loss incurred in exchange, but this interest is payable in America, not in Europe, so that the subject of exchange is irrelevant. Mr. PARSONS says that "bonds expressed in dollars have been paid in currency"—that is, instead of a dollar, as contracted for, the Company puts me off with a piece of paper worth only two-thirds of a dollar, and this is Mr. PARSONS' notion of keeping an engagement—as if every honest man did not know that the essence of an engagement is the mutual understanding of it between the parties interested. Now, will any one say that there was any understanding otherwise than that six per cent. interest meant six in the hundred of the substance lent, or its equivalent in some other form?

If after this people are found unwise enough to lend their money to a company which for six years has put off me and others with little more than two-thirds of our due, and whose agent defends them in so doing, their losses must be upon their own heads.

Your obedient servant, E. H.

DEC. 16.

The occasion of the foregoing controversy is the appearance of the Pennsylvania Company as a borrower on £800,000 sterling Bonds, in the London market, through the Asiatic and American Bank, of which Mr. PARSONS is the Manager or President. A note from this gentleman, in reply to the first complaint from one of the Federal Bondholders, called forth the above rejoinder, and the explanation which introduces it from the Money writer of the London *Times.* The reference in this explanation to what was done in England while *she* had a paper currency would seem to afford a sufficient precedent for what the American Railways have done in paying the interest on their Federal Bonds, to holders abroad, as well as at home, in legal tender.—[NEW-YORK TIMES.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE of Jan. 2, 1869, contains the following annual tables, viz: 1. The daily highest and lowest PRICE OF GOLD for seven years past. 2. The highest and lowest PRICE OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS in each month of the past three years. 3. The range of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES in each month of 1868. 4. The price of FOREIGN EXCHANGE on Friday of each week in 1868 and 1867. 5. The range of Bank Stocks in each month of 1868 and 1867. The regular weekly tables, both financial and commercial, are also completed for the past year in the present number. Extra copies of this edition of the *Chronicle* are sold at the office, No. 79 William-st. Price 50 cents.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY

PAY BOTH

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD,

And are Free of Government Tax.

This enterprise has long since passed the point at which its completion could be considered doubtful. *Nearly half the line is substantially ready for the rails,* and contracts are in progress for large quantities of iron and an adequate supply of rolling stock. The rails for the division connecting the Company's coal mines with the Chicago and Northwestern Line are all on the ground, and being rapidly laid; so that *the Company will shortly be delivering their coal,* for which they have contracts covering all they can mine this season.

THE CAPITAL STOCK,

FIXED AT

NINE MILLIONS,

is already largely subscribed for, and the remainder is going into the hands of individuals along the route, or being taken by the counties and towns through which the road passes.

THE ENTIRE CAPITAL

will, without doubt, be soon taken, and the subscription closed.

THE BONDS ARE A FIRST AND ONLY LIEN of $21,000 per mile upon 400 miles of railroad, traversing

THE RICHEST AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICT

of Illinois, upon the Company's franchises, and property of every description, including

20,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE COAL LANDS,

partly owned in fee, and partly leased for 50 years, and estimated to contain

ONE HUNDRED MILLION TONS OF COAL.

Each Bond is for $1,000, or £200 sterling, and is convertible into Stock of the Company at the option of the holder. The interest is payable on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

The Trustee for the Bondholders is the Union Trust Company of New-York. Arrangements have been perfected by which a considerable part of this Loan is likely to be placed in Europe, and only a small portion of the issue will remain to be disposed of at home.

Parties subscribing at once *will secure the Gold premium on the coupon of* Feb. 1, which is equal to a reduction of one per cent. on the price of the Bonds.

We are authorized to offer what remains of these Bonds at 97½ and accrued interest in currency; at which price, considering the soundness of the enterprise and the ample security of the Loan, the Bonds must be regarded as the CHEAPEST AND BEST INVESTMENT ON THE MARKET.

Other approved Securities received in exchange at market rates.

Pamphlets giving full information sent on application.

THE BONDS MAY BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., AND OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (of Missouri) 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale by the undersigned. The net earnings of the Road for its fiscal year will be about $1,200,000, while the interest on the Mortgage Debt will be $420,000 in gold, thus affording a perfect security for investors. For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 4, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	15	Barley, bushels	4,094
Flour, bbls.	9,542	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	699	Pork, bbls.	101
Cornmeal, bags	3,500	Cut Meats, pkgs.	1,180
Wheat, bushels	418	Lard, pkgs.	833
Corn, bushels	18,456	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	688
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	351
Oats, bushels	80	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Continue quiet at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $8 87@$9 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Desirable lots, chiefly of Rio, have been in request at full prices. We quote: Java, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 7¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been active and buoyant, closing very firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 6,101 bales, (of which 102 bales were to arrive,) including 1,135 bales to spinners, 1,714 bales to speculators, 1,232 bales to shippers, and 2,020 bales in transit.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	24¾	25	25¼	25½
Good Ordinary, ℘ lb.	25¾	26	26¼	26½
Low Middling, ℘ lb.	26½	26¾	27	27¼
Middling, ℘ lb.	27	27¼	27½	27¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	20,880
Receipts preceding week	18,400
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	299,174
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,691
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,679
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,921
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,435
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,680
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	189,925
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	334,579
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,110
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,597
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,098
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,304
Estimated stock on hand here	33,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,001,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	862,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865 to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	498,000
Exports, same time last year	449,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	307,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	326,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867–8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866–7	1,951,986

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted a trifle firmer, on, however, a light trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,650 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 95@$6 35; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 85@$7 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 35@$8 05, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 30 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 95@$6 35
Extra State	6 85@ 8 05
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 10@11 50
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	9 00@14 00

Southern Flour has been quite dull at irregular prices; sales have been reported since our last of 270 bbls., at $6 90@$7 70 for poor to fair, and $7 70@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour has been inactive, sales having been made of only small lots at $5@$9 25, as extremes, for very poor to choice old, and $9 75@$11 50 for new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues inactive at $5 90@$8 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 190 bbls. Corn Meal has been in moderate demand, at $4 25@$5 50 for Western; $4 90@$5 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues dull and heavy at $4 15@$4 65 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly more active and quoted stronger in price. The demand has been partly for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 74,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 20; No. 1 Spring at $1 71; No. 2 Spring at $1 57@$1 62, in store and delivered; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, part at $1 55, and White California at $2 20@$2 25 ℘ bushel. Corn has attracted more attention at firmer and rising prices. Sales since our last 95,000 bushels at 96c.@$1 for New Mixed Western; $1 03@$1 05 for Kiln-dried do.; $1 07@$1 11½ for Old do. do., in store and afloat; 95c.@$1 for New White and Yellow, ℘

bushel. Rye has been dull and nominal. Barley quiet at unchanged prices. Of Malt sales were reported of 3,300 bushels Barley, part at $2 15@$2 20, and 1,000 bushels Rye at $1 42½ ꝑ bushel. Oats have been quoted firmer, but without much animation. Sales since our last 43,000 bushels Western at 76½c.@77c., in store, and 78c.@78½c., afloat, ꝑ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses,

Jan. 4, 1869.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat*	3,375,267	Malt	99,689
Corn	1,574,561	Barley	317,292
Oats	1,296,607	Peas	66,808
Rye	265,867		

*Including about 570,000 bushels California.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ꝑ 100 ℔s. Straw has been in demand and at $1@$1 25 for short and long, ꝑ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been quiet and heavy, including American at 6c.@15c. for new, and 5c.@8c. for old, ꝑ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, common to prime, 6c.@8c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 5c.@8c., ꝑ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@65c.; Cuba at 32c.@48c.; English Islands at 48c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 62½c.@80c. ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@49½c. ꝑ gallon; Crude at $4; Resin at $3 35@$8 50 ꝑ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2 45@$3 25; Pitch at $3 ꝑ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet but steady, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 30@$1 35; Red Oil at 82½c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ꝑ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in demand at 18¼c.@18½c. for Crude in bulk; 23c.@23½c. for Crude in bbls., and 30½c.@33½c. for refined in bond, ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after at advanced and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,075 bbls., in lots, at $28 25@$28 75 for New City and Western Mess; $27 25@$27 50 for Old Mess; $26 25@$27 75 for Prime Mess; $21 50@$23 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ꝑ bbl. Sales were reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, for March delivery, sellers' option, at $28 75 ꝑ bbl. City-dressed Hogs continue in request at 13¼c.@13½c. ꝑ ℔.; Western at 12¾c.@13½c. ꝑ ℔. Cut Meats have been in fair request at buoyant rates. Sales equal to 295 packages, at 13c.@16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ꝑ ℔. Bacon continues in moderate demand at advancing figures. Sales equal to 150 boxes, including Cumberlands, part at 13¾c.@14c.; Short Clear at 15½c.@15¾c. ꝑ ℔. Lard has been in good request at much firmer and rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,270 tierces and bbls. at 16¾c.@18¼c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 17¼c.@17½c. for City, and 18c.@18¼c. for good to prime Western Steam, ꝑ ℔.; sales were also reported of 1,500 tierces Prime Steam, January, February and March delivery, sellers' options, at 18c.@18¼c. ꝑ ℔. Beef continues quiet at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in less request, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$35 ꝑ tierce; sales 125 tierces. Beef Hams are salable and firm at $30@$34 ꝑ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in request at steady prices.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ꝑ ℔	43	@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ꝑ ℔	42	@44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ꝑ ℔	41	@43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ꝑ ℔	40	@42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ꝑ ℔	38	@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ꝑ ℔	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ꝑ ℔	42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ꝑ ℔	41	@43
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ꝑ ℔	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ꝑ ℔	38	@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ꝑ ℔	35	@37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ꝑ ℔	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ꝑ ℔	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ꝑ ℔	28	@30
Common Western, ꝑ ℔	25	@27

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ꝑ ℔	19	@19½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ꝑ ℔	17	@18½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ꝑ ℔	17½	@18½
Farm dairies, fair to good	16	@17
Orange County Skimmed Cheese	9	@13

SUGARS—Have been quiet, but firm. Sales have been reported of 270 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14c., and 187 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ꝑ ℔. Refined Sugars are in slack request at 13½c.@15½c. ꝑ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 61,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11¼c.@11½c.; also, 43,000 ℔s. Stearine at 15½c.@17c., and 28,000 ℔s. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ꝑ ℔.

WHISKY—Continues very dull and heavy at 98c.@$1 ꝑ gallon.

WOOL—Messrs. WALTER BROWN & Co. add to their circular of Jan. 2 a monthly table of prices of domestic Wools in this market for fifteen years past. From this table we take the following figures:

Tabular Statement of the Prices of Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wools, exhibiting the Variations of the Market during each Month for the past Three Years.

		1866.	1867.	1868.
January	Fleece	45@68	40@70	35@65
	Pulled	35@75	22@55	24@47
February	Fleece	45@72	42@75	36@65
	Pulled	35@75	27@56	25@48
March	Fleece	45@80	44@75	38@65
	Pulled	32@65	27@55	25@48
April	Fleece	44@65	45@77	42@68
	Pulled	25@60	28@58	30@50
May	Fleece	40@62	45@75	43@68
	Pulled	25@57	28@60	33@52
June	Fleece	42@75	44@75	43@68
	Pulled	27@60	28@60	33@52
July	Fleece	47@80	40@70	40@65
	Pulled	30@65	28@60	27@50
August	Fleece	48@75	40@67	38@65
	Pulled	30@65	28@60	25@48
Sept'ber	Fleece	48@75	40@67	40@65
	Pulled	30@65	28@58	25@47
October	Fleece	47@75	37@65	42@70
	Pulled	30@65	25@57	25@50
Nov'ber	Fleece	46@70	34@65	45@70
	Pulled	30@65	25@50	30@50
December	Fleece	42@70	34@65	45@72
	Pulled	22@58	24@50	28@50

"The average price of Domestic Fleece Wool in the United States, from 1827 to 1861, was: For Fine, 50 3-16c.; for Medium, 42 8-10c.; and for Coarse, 35 5-10c. Average price for four years, from 1861 to 1866, (during the war,) for Fleeces, 63c.@83c.; for Pulled, 56c.@61c. Average price for the year 1866: Fleeces, 45c.@72c.; Pulled, 29c.@64c. Average price for the year 1867: Fleeces, 40c.@70c.; Pulled, 26c.@57c. Average price for the year 1868: Fleeces, 40c.@67c.; Pulled, 27c.@49c."

FREIGHTS—Have been rather heavy to-day. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 50 bales Cotton at 7-16d. ꝑ ℔.; 15,000 bushels Corn at 9d. ꝑ bushel, and 250 tierces Lard on private terms. For Glasgow, 1,200 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 1s. 9d. ꝑ bbl.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 18x87.6	$8,000
Beekman-place, e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 50th-st., 20x100	28,000
Caroline-st., No. 8, 29.2x80	10,000
Christopher-st., s. s., lot No. 97, New-York City Corporation, 22x48x22x4".10	3,250
Clinton-st., No. 127, 25x100	19,000
Clinton-st., No. 125, 25x100	19,250
Hester-st., No. 55, 22x88	10,050
Lewis-st., e. s. s., 75 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100	10,900
Lewis-st., e. s., No. 58, 25x100	11,000
Manhattan-st., n. s., 311.8 ft. w. of 10th-av., 24x100	7,000
Norfolk-st., No. 33, 25x100	15,000
1st-st., s. s., 129.11 ft. w. of 1st-av., 64.4x13.8x64.10x15.7	8,000
1st-st., s. s., 129.11 ft. w. of 1st-av., 64.4x13.3x64.10x15.7	8,800
5th-st., n. s., 293 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.5x97	14,800
7th-st., s. s., 105.8 ft. e. of Avenue C, 22.8x90.10	25,000
8th-st., n. s., 308 ft. e. of Avenue C, 24.10x93.11	18,125
5th-st., n. s., 258 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x93.11	18,600
10th-st., s. s., lot No. 27, Fish estate, 25x92.3	14,500
17th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x97	46,000
26th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 79x100	20,000
27th-st., No. 530 W., 19.5x98.9	8,300
31st-st., s. s., 550 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16.8x78	6,400
32d-st., s. w. corner 2d-av., 24.8x100	34,000
32d-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	11,000
34th-st., s. s., 122.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.3x98.9	13,600
35th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.9	14,950
38th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 37.6x98.9	17,000
38th-st., s. s., 120.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.6x98.9	15,500
42d-st., s. s., 263 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x100.4	15,000
43d-st., n. s., No. 331 W., 25x100.4	11,000
44th-st., n. s., 480 ft. e. of 3d-av., 95.11x19.10x86.5x17.6	5,500
45th-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5	11,875
46th-st., s. s., 16 ft. e. of 11th-av., 24x75.3	9,875
50th-st., s. s., 21 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x80	17,000
52d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 24.4x100.5x32.2x100.9	11,500
53d-st., s. s., 150.3 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.5	15,000
53d-st., n. e. cor. 2d-av., 20.5x70	29,000
57th-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100.4x5	2,500
57th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x20.1x.5.1x17.6	4,750
61st-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.4	5,575
64th-st., n. s., intersection of high-water mark of East River, 102.2x3,480 64th-st., s. s., intersection of high-water mark of lands under water	40,000
70th-st., n. s., lots Nos. 29 to 40, "Gasner estate," 150x119.8	36,300
72d-st., s. s., 332 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102.2	15,000
75th-st., n. s., 108 ft. w of 9th-av., 42x35.8	11,550
81st-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24x76.7	2,400
86th-st., n. s., 289.4 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.8	13,600
90th-st., s. s., 613.4 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25.6x100.8	4,500
90th-st., s. s., 638.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 10.6x25.6	4,500
96th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d-av., 125x100.5	5,100
96th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.11	5,000
99th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.9	2,900
99th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 64.1x100.11x101.-50.2	6,200
100th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.11	5,000
101st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 95x100.11	13,500
105th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	1,250
128th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x100.11	9,000
131st-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 150x199.10	20,000
132d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., irregular	20,000
Av. B, w. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 74th-st., 34.8x102.2	nom.
1st-av., s. w. corner 116th-st., 50.5x100	8,400
2d-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 46th-st., 25x75	23,250

Leases.

Cannon-st., No. 38, 25x100, 5 years, per year	$800
East Broadway, No. 59, basement, 3 yrs., per yr.	540
Mott-st., No. 51, 5 years, per year	480
6th-av., e. s., 33.9 ft. n. of 15th-st., 19x60, 21 years, per year	225

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Clinton and Carroll sts., n. w. cor., h. and l., 13x65	$12,500
Cumberland-st., e. s., 95 ft. n. of Green-av., 50x100	9,000
Cumberland-st., e. s., 145 ft. n. of Green-av., 25x100	8,500
DeBevoise-st., e. s., 103.5 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 18x100	4,000
Ewen-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Jackson-st., 25x100	800
Franklin and Freeman sts., s. e. cor., hs. and ls., 50x95	14,000
Gold-st., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 12.6x100.8	2,800
Jefferson-st., n. s., 262 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 44x200	2,600
Marion-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Ralph-av., h. and l. 25x100	4,500
Noble-st., n. s., 615 ft. e. of Franklin-st., h. and l., 25x100	11,500
Smith-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Consolyea-st., 20x100	2,500
Tiffany-place, e. s., 134.6 ft. e. of Harrison-st., 20x87.6	500
Union-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Lott-st., 150x100	2,000
3d-st., w. s., 149.3 ft. s. of South 3d-st., 24.9x75	7,500
9th and North 2d sts., s. e. corner, 57.6x54x30.2x75	1,600
20th-st., n. s., 346 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x100	1,850
24th-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	700
36th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 125x200.4	1,750
Central-av., n. e. s., 25 ft. n. w. of Palmetto-st., 25x100	750
Clinton-av., e. s., between Myrtle and Park avs., h. and l., 20x100, r.	5,500
Clinton-av., e. s., between Myrtle and Park avs., h. and l., 20x100	22,000
Harrison-av., s. e. s., 50 ft. n. w. of Hewes-st., 20x75	1,000
Lafayette-av. and Broadway, s. e. cor., 50x200x68.6x200	16,000
Miller-av., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Baltic-st., 25x100	1,475
Patchen-av. and Van Buren-st., n. e. corner	7,000
Portland-av., e. s., 140 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 10x75	1,400
Washington-av., e. s., 148.5 ft. s. of Park-av., 20x100	6,500
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 31, 32, 33 and 34, C. McCauley's map	2,550
Lot No. 181, Stewart's map, Belleplaine	200

QUEENS COUNTY.

Newtown.

Pullis-av., e. s., 497.9 ft. s. of Cross-st., 50x150	$300

Clarenceville.

Lots Nos. 191, 192, 193, map of Clarenceville, each 25x100	$600

Locust Grove.

Lots Nos. 6, 7, map Locust Grove, 25x100	$600

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Broad-st., w. s., 266 ft. from Gouverneur-st., 25x120	$1,100
Broad-st., w. s., 291 ft. from Gouverneur-st., 50x120	2,200
Catharine-st., w. s., 128 ft. s. of "brick building," 22 ft. front	3,200
Napoleon and Ann sts., corner of, Duncan property, 4 lots, each 50x200	4,000
New-st., s. s. centre line, between High and Orleans sts., 35x35	3,000
North Canal-st., Menchain property, 2 lots, each 20x70	13,000
Nuttman-st., w. s., 112 ft. n. of Warren-st., 54x94	4,500
Parkhurst and Austin sts., s. w. corner, 52x60	1,500
Walnut-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Grasmiss' line, 4x95	166
Wickliffe-st., 484 ft. s. of Bank-st., 25x95	4,000

Bloomfield.

Church-st., 31 ft. from Presbyterian Church, 126x247	$3,300

Caldwell.

Newark and Pompton road, Stanley property, 10 acres	$3,500

Clinton.

Union-av., s. e. s., McKeen property, 102 ft. front	$7,000

Jersey City.

Jersey-av., e. s., 16.8 ft. n. of R. R. av., 16.8x74.6	$6,200

Hoboken.

Newark-av., n. s., 82.6 ft. e. of Harrison-st., 25x104x27.6x92.7	$1,150

Hudson City.

Beacon-av., n. e. s., 250 ft. s. e. of Chestnut-av., 50x100	$3,000
Columbia-av., w. s., lot No. 34, block No. 4, ½ share, Hudson City Land Association, 24.9x100	450
Secaucus road, n. w. s., lot No. 10, block No. 2, above map, 24x110	275

Bergen.

Emory-st., s. s., lots Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, map Monticello & Colden	$4,600
Westside-av. and Stewarts-av., corner of, 119x709x159x704	12,000
Westside-av. and Stewarts-av., corner of, 130x700x130x700	12,000
Westside-av., e. s., adjoining Jacob Rupp, 96x50	2,300

Greenville.

Bayroad, adjoining Susan Anderson's, 10 6-100 acres	27,562

Union.

Blum-st., n. s., lot No. 8, block No. 5, 25x72	$1,500

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1869—12 o'clock M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

The minutes of meetings to date were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hart—

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby respectfully requested to return to this Board a resolution and ordinance heretofore passed to pave Lexington-avenue, from Twenty-first to Thirty-fourth-street, with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John Warren, to place a gas lamp in front of his premises, number seven hundred and thirty-two Broadway, the same to be supplied by private meter, and to be erected under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Minister, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Dutch Church of the City of New-York, to erect porticos on the front of their building now in course of erection on the corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue, the said porticos not to extend five feet beyond the line of the avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed at the southeast corner of Sixty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Stephen Hyatt, on behalf of the Trustees of the Transfiguration Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, for the sum of three hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, as a donation, in order to enable the said Trustees to pay the assessment now due on the property of said church, for the work of paving Twenty-ninth-street, from First to Fifth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the vacant lots between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets, Third and Fourth avenues, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Dey-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Nicolson pavement, and that the crosswalks at the intersecting streets be laid or relaid, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, March two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Concurred in by the Board of Councilmen, March ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

Readopted by the Board of Aldermen, June twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilman Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Therefore, under the provisions of the amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the same became adopted.

Resolved, That Fourteenth-street, from University Place to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Nicolson pavement, and the crosswalks laid or relaid at the intersecting streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted;

(Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, March sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

(Concurred in by the Board of Councilmen, March twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Received from the Mayor without his approval, by the Board of Aldermen, April four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Readopted by Board of Aldermen, June twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, (two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Therefore, under the provisions of the amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the same became adopted.

Resolved, That Cortlandt-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street, be paved with Nicolson pavement (amendment Board of Councilmen, February twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) where not already paved with Belgian pavement, and that crosswalks be laid or relaid at intersecting streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(Adopted by Board of Councilmen, February twenty-nine, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.)

Concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, March sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof.

Returned by the Mayor without his approval to the Board of Aldermen, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Readopted by the Board of Aldermen, June twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor, (two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Therefore, under the provision of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the same became adopted.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from pier number twenty-five, East River, to the opposite side of South-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have Hubert-street repaired from Washington to West-street, and Laight-street from Washington to West-street.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have Rose-street repaired throughout its entire length.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have City Hall-place repaired throughout its entire length.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That street lamps be placed and lighted in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-first-street, between First and Second avenues, where not already sewered, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas lamps be erected and lighted in Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Philip A. White, Warden of the St. Philip's Church, in Mulberry-street, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents, as a donation to enable the Wardens and Vestry of said church to pay an assessment of that amount now due on the property of said church, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have gas lamps placed in front of the Synagogue in Fifth-avenue, and in Forty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, in front of entrance to the same.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and lamps lighted in Ninety-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thomson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That One Hundred and First-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Eighty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Twentieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Eighty-seventh-street, from First to Third avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilman Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Gay-street, from Waverley-place to Christopher-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas lamps be placed and lighted in One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eighty-eighth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Ninth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-second-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the salary of the Lighter of the City Hall be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution, the amount thereof to be taken from the appropriation for "Lamps and Gas."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a culvert be constructed at the northwest corner of Ninety-second-street and Avenue A, and a drain-pipe of sufficient size to connect the same with the East River, be laid across the said avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Sixty-sixth-street, from the Tenth avenue to the Bulkhead line on the North River, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged the space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenny, Hoffman, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be reset and the sidewalks reflagged on both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalk flagged full width in front of number twenty-eight Charles-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkins, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and sidewalk flagged full width, in front of number fifty-four Charles-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a receiving-basin and culvert be built on the northwest corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street-lamps lighted in One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilman Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daley, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Alderman in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Commissioners for the erection of a new public market in the Eighteenth Ward be and they are hereby permitted to connect the new market building with the sewer in Sixteenth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and hereby is directed to cause Tenth-street, from Broadway to University-place, to be paved with Belgian pavement, as provided by resolution and ordinance approved April twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the provisions or directions of any subsequent act or resolution of the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner cause the south side of Forty-third-street, from Fifth-avenue east to a point one hundred and seventy-five feet therefrom, to be flagged forthwith a space four feet wide where not already done, and an ordinance be and is hereby adopted therefor.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenny, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Twentieth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be flagged and reflagged forthwith where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Avenue A, from Eighty-fifth to Eighty-ninth-street, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid opposite Grammar School number twelve, in Madison-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Vandam-street, opposite number thirty-five, be flagged full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members present voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Sixty-seventh-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, sidewalks flagged and reflagged, where not already done, in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide, through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Studio Building Association, number fifty-one West Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Eighty-fourth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenny, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Broome-street, between Sullivan and Thompson streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to A. N. Radcliff to lay a crosswalk in front of his premises, number four hundred and forty-six Eighth-avenue, the same to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a free hydrant be placed on the southwest corner of Ninety-third-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a gas lamp post be placed at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River, (Randall's Island landing,) under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the northwest corner of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Rielly, Jeremian O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a brick sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Centre Market-place, from Grand-street to connect with sewer in Broome-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and lamp posts set in Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-second street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenny, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Fiftieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Fourteenth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, (except the space included between the railroad tracks,) and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Councilmen, November twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That street lamps be placed and lighted in Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

(In Board of Aldermen, November twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, said resolution and ordinance amended by inserting after the word "pavement" the words following: "And that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement.")

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance as amended.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Avenue A, from Eighty-third to Eighty-second-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of numbers one, three and five Jane-street be flagged where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenny, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Thomas-street, from Church to Hudson-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Hudson-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, (except such portion of said street lying within the rail-tracks,) and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of number one hundred and thirty-nine Mercer-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Beekman-place, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, be paved with Belgian pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenny, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid on the east side of Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkins, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Valentine Huf to lay a crosswalk opposite number two hundred and forty-one West Forty-first-street, at a point two hundred and seventy-five feet east of Eighth-avenue, the same to be done at his own expense and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John W. Quincy, President of the Board of Trustees of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, in Mercer-street, for the sum of twelve hundred and eighty dollars, to be applied by said John W. Quincy in payment of assessment on their property for the work of Church-street extension and the paving of Mercer-street with Nicolson pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourteenth-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary Bastings, Directress for the New-York Magdalene Benevolent Society, for the sum of two thousand dollars, as a donation, in order to enable the said Directress to pay the assessment now due on their property in Seventy-fourth-street, and for setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging in Eighty-ninth-street, the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. H. Glackmeyer, Pastor of the St. Lawrence Church, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, as a donation in aid of the funds of the said Church, the amount to be applied by the said Rev. H. Glackmeyer in payment for taxes and Croton water for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from number sixty-seven James-street, to the opposite side of said number, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampton, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a lamp-post and a lamp be placed in front of number eleven Madison-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the vacant lots in West Forty-third-street, numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-nine and four hundred and thirty-one be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Sixty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Madison-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Sixty-fifth-street, from the Fifth to Madison-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Sixty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Madison avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be erected on the northwest corner of Seventieth-street and Eighth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Piggott, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

(To be concluded.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED in the New-York Hospital from Oct. 1, to Dec. 31, 1868:

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Date of Death.
James Clifford	42	New-York	Oct. 2
Martin Clark	35	New-York	Oct. 6
J. Rieckman	27	Germany	Oct. 6
John Wilson	27	Sweden	Oct. 7
A. Johnson	29	Russia	Oct. 7
James Lannan	32	Ireland	Oct. 8
John Peters	26	Portugal	Oct. 9
O. S. Sills	20	New-York	Oct. 16
Henry Ayers	40	Germany	Oct. 19
Robert Foster	55	England	Oct. 27
Thomas Kemp	35	England	Oct. 27
Henry Jones	40	Ireland	Oct. 31
Theodore Anderson	38	Pennsylvania	Nov. 1
Frank Lyons	40	New-York	Nov. 3
Edward Cox	24	Virginia	Nov. 10
Henry Hutchins	35	Germany	Nov. 13
Frank Sullivan	37	Ireland	Nov. 16
John Wood	34	Scotland	Dec. 5
Charles Peterson	25	Germany	Dec. 10
Thomas Lorrison	23	Ireland	Dec. 13
Peter Lorton	32	Norway	Dec. 13
Henry Birch	36	Ireland	Dec. 22
James Gardner	34	Ireland	Dec. 24
Joseph Aber	26	Germany	Dec. 26
James McCormick	45	New-York	Dec. 31
Lawrence Neilson	38	Sweden	Dec. 31

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY-DECORATED French Dinner Set, containing about 175 pieces, cost $500 in gold; will be sold for $225 currency; has initial G on each piece. Also a set of engraved French crystal, containing about 128 pieces, cost $400 in gold; will be sold for $125 currency. To be seen at Colton's Auction Rooms, Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.

FIFTY BARRELS CIDER BRANDY, warranted strictly pure, New-York State, high proof. Also 15 bushels new apple seeds.
MINER & BESSON, No. 68 Pearl-st.

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MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
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Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
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BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
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MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD-STONES, at reduced prices. A. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 23 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 318 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

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GREAT SACRIFICE—J. R. TERRY HAVING CONCENTRATED HIS IMMENSE AND CHOICE STOCK OF LADIES' FINE FURS AT HIS UPTOWN STORE, IS NOW OFFERING THEM AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR
SPRING GOODS.
THE PRICES WILL ASTONISH YOU.
J. R. TERRY,
NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.

GREAT BARGAINS.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS BELOW COST.
BALL DRESSES, OPERA CLOAKS,
CHILDREN'S GARMENTS, and
LINGERIE, at
MADAME A. PROVOT,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1869.

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PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Thoier, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Ringgold, Fisher, Matthews, Rockwell, Browne, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mesteyer, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mme. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FIGHTING BROTHERS OF ROME, &c. By a powerful cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon, KATE KEARNY. Evening, THE QUIET FAMILY and ERNANI. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Madison-av., corner of East 26th-st.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS. By Geo. Vandenhoff.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRYANT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIABOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Ole Bull, Miss S. W. Barstow, Mr. G. F. Hall, Mr. J. H. Wilson and others.

COSMOPOLITAN HALL.
3d-av. and 16th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Under the direction of Carl Anschutz.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Jeff. Davis, Mason, Slidell, and other prominent rebels, are preparing to return to this country, under the sanction of the lately-issued amnesty proclamation.

The Greek Government asks that the Peace Conference be postponed until the arrival at Paris of the Greek Minister to Turkey.

The Chinese Embassy will have an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs on Wednesday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Republican members of the Legislature held a caucus in the Assembly chamber last evening for the purpose of uniting upon candidates for officers of the House. Mr. Selkreg, who had previously stood as a prominent candidate for Speaker, unexpectedly withdrew from the contest, thereby removing the only obstacle to perfect harmony of action. Mr. Younglove was then nominated for Speaker by acclamation, and Mr. E. F. Underhill was selected as the candidate for Clerk of the House. The other officers were then selected without delay. The Democrats also held a caucus and nominated Mr. Hitchman for Speaker and Mr. Armstrong for Clerk.

GENERAL.

All the troops in the vicinity of Havana were reviewed on Sunday by Captain-General Lersundi. Yesterday Captain-General Dulce arrived, and relieved Lersundi immediately, without the usual demonstrations.

A Washington special to the *Evening Post* says that it has been ascertained that the four South American Republics on the Pacific coast accepted definitely the proposition of our Secretary of State to meet in conference at Washington with the Spanish Envoy, for the purpose of putting an end to the war now existing between those Republics and Spain. It is also positively affirmed that Chili instructed her Minister to accept a truce only, without signing the final instrument of peace, but this construction imposed by Chili is, in fact, of very little importance.

The inauguration of the new Governments of the several cities of Massachusetts took place yesterday, and the annual statements of the financial condition of the cities were made. The total debt of Boston, unfunded and funded, is given at less than nineteen millions. The means on hand for redemption exceeding five millions, the net debt amounts to less than fourteen millions—$13,810,193. The indebtedness of Springfield is reported to be $409,500; Lowell, $313,247 80; Lawrence, $445,620; New-Bedford, $709,050; Newburyport, $214,000; Lynn, $707,800; Chelsea, $438,500; Charlestown, $1,718,206; and Cambridge, $1,188,400.

A series of daring and infamous burglaries and robberies occurred in the town of Middletown, Penn., during last week. Among other places entered was the office of the Middletown *Journal*. The forms of the paper were pied, and the type in the office generally disarranged. Nearly all the stores in the town, and many of the houses have been entered. In a tinware shop entered the robbers left chalked on the floor this promise: "We will trouble you all our lives."

The Chicago *Tribune* has become involved in another libel suit, damages laid at $10,000, for stating in a Police-court item that a man kept a disorderly house.

It is stated that Rear-Admiral Lanman, the present Commandant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, will soon be relieved and assigned to the command of a squadron. The Solicitor of the Navy Department will attend the Court in York County, Me., this month, to defend Lieut.-Commander Carpenter, in the case in which he is to be tried for alleged resistance of Deputy Sheriff Bartlett, in escorting him out of the Portsmouth Yard by order of the Commandant, when Bartlett attempted to serve a process.

The Provincial Legislature at Toronto, Canada, reassembles to-morrow. Our Toronto correspondent states that the investigation into the affairs of the Upper Canada College will be the most important feature of the proceedings. It is represented that this college is used, by many pupils simply on account of its name, because after a year's training in it, they can be admitted into the University. The effort of those who ask the investigation is to show that the great work of education is done by the grammar schools, and to accomplish the disendowment of the college. An examination into the affairs of the Board of Agriculture and Provincial Association, which are said to be in a disgraceful condition, is being made. Mr. George Washington Drega has been appointed by the Dominion Government to represent it on the Congressional lobby at Washington.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, reports that Capt. William Perry, an old and prominent citizen of that place, was shot and killed Sunday night. The deed is supposed to have been done by soldiers through mistake.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Farrar and Miss Anna Moulton are on trial in Laconia, N. H., charged with an attempt to poison George T. Farrar, the husband of the former. The case excites considerable attention.

The total receipts of the Boston and Albany Railroad for the year were $6,074,605, of which $2,290,568 were from passengers, and $3,410,892 from freight. The expenses were $4,156,172, and the net income $1,918,431.

A sloop, heavily loaded with rice, and having eight negroes on board, was lost in the Savannah River, about seven miles above Savannah, a few days ago. All of the negroes were drowned.

McDevitt, the billiard champion, on Christmas Day, surrendered the golden cue to Messrs. Phelan & Collender, in order that it might be again put up for competition under a rule prohibiting the "push" shot. Messrs. Phelan & Collender have returned the cue to McDevitt, as being most worthy of it; whereupon that bold champion sends forth his challenge to the whole world, inviting any billiard player to compete for the cue for $5,000 a side.

The steamship *Herman Livingston*, W. S. Cheesman, Captain, arrived yesterday, from Savannah 31st. Our thanks are due to Purser Walter Pym for late papers.

Yesterday forenoon the funeral of Charles M. Rogers, who was recently assassinated by an unknown man at his own door, were held at his residence, No. 42 East Twelfth-street, Rev. Dr. Burchard and Rev. Mr. Enyard officiating, after which the remains were deposited in the family plot at Green Wood Cemetery.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday and organized for the year 1869. The Aldermen elected Mr. Thomas Coman President, and Mr. Joseph Shannon Clerk. The Assistant Aldermen elected Mr. James Moneghan President, and Mr. Wm. H. Moloney Clerk. The Comptroller's budget for 1869 was received, containing his estimate of the amount required for the support of the City Government during the year, the sum being $12,187,282 99. A brief message was received from Mayor Hall, stating that he would transmit the regular annual message at some future time.

Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, the newly-elected City Judge, took his seat on the Bench for the first time, at the opening of the January Term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. After the Grand Jurors were impaneled he delivered the usual charge, when, on motion of Mr. Garvin, District-Attorney, the Court was adjourned until Thursday next.

Cotton again advanced a fraction yesterday on a lively business. Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally firmer and in more request. Groceries and Freights quiet.

Prices at which beef cattle are being sold continue firm with slow sales. The supply at some of the yards, yesterday, was quite too light for the requirements of an active trade. Most of the sales for common to prime Cattle were made at 15c.@17c. ℔ lb., net weight. A small number of choice animals were held at 18c. ℔ lb. Receipts of Sheep are light, with improved prices. Most of the sales are now made at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb., live, gross weight. The price of mutton by the carcass was firm yesterday at 11c.@14c. ℔ lb. Swine are in light supply, with prices ranging from 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. A few choice lots were reported at 13¼c.@13½c. ℔ lb. But few Hogs are now sold alive.

Capital and Labor—The Eight-Hour Law.

The Eight-hour law proves to be a failure, and its enactment is widely regarded as a farce. It was intended by those who asked for it, to give ten hours' pay for eight hours' work; but is framed so as not to do anything of the sort. It simply declared that a day should mean eight hours, in estimating the duration of labor:—but at what rate it should be paid for, was left an open question.

The bill was passed on the eve of an election; and, like all bills passed under such circumstances, the men who passed it were anxious, not so much to make it of practical advantage to workingmen, as to secure their votes by making them believe that it was so intended. Its enactment was a political trick,—not prompted by a sincere regard for the working classes, nor framed with the primary motive of promoting their interests. It ought either to be repealed or revised. It should either say what it means, or it should say nothing at all. As it stands, it simply misleads both parties,—employers and employed,—and benefits neither. And in its application to persons employed by the Government, it has led to controversy, different action on the part of different departments, and general confusion and discontent.

It has generally been deemed, and has always been found, a perilous undertaking for Government to fix the prices or control the sale of food, clothing, labor, or any of the other necessaries of life. The general principle that all these things will be *best* regulated when they are left to be *freely* regulated by the parties concerned, has been conceded by nearly all who believe in freedom at all. The attempt of Governments to control these things has always failed; and we see no reason to believe that it will not always fail hereafter.

Capital has advantages over labor, which labor will always deem unfair and unjust. It is much more manageable; its holders can much more easily combine; its power to hold out in a contest between the two is much greater; and, as a necessary result, its chances of success are the best. It is quite as necessary, too, to the prosperity of a community as labor is. The South to-day has plenty of labor,—but its lack of capital renders its labor useless. As a general rule, capital can always command labor, while it is but rarely and under very exceptional circumstances, that labor can impose its own laws upon capital.

Capital, moreover, has this great advantage that, if treated unjustly in any country, it can go elsewhere. The small returns capital can command in England sends millions of English capital to this country every year; and an effective eight-hour law in England would send the great bulk of the free capital of the Kingdom elsewhere. An effective eight-hour law here would have a similar effect. The large capitalists who invest their incomes in erecting dwellings, for example, will look to other quarters when building becomes so expensive as to be without profit. And then workmen who live by building, as well as all who hire dwellings to live in, must suffer by the change.

Capital and labor are dependent upon each other, and each profits and prospers only in connection with the other. But there is very clearly a general feeling on the part of the laboring classes throughout the world, that *labor should have a larger share of the profits of the joint operation than it gets at present.* Capital certainly gets the most. The capitalists of the world get richer;—they live more sumptuously;—they absorb, more and more, the culture, the grandeur, the enjoyments and the power of the world;—while the laborers,—the active partners in the whole concern,—do not share in these advantages in a corresponding degree. These are strong points, and, in the main, they are true. And labor has an unquestioned right to change the terms of the partnership *if it can*, and to exact for itself a larger, while it imposes on capital a smaller, share of the advantages of their joint exertions.

But we doubt the possibility of making any very great changes in the relations between the two. Those relations are fixed and maintained by laws more potent than the enactments of any Legislature. They do not depend on votes, and are not in the least affected by universal suffrage, nor disturbed or checked in their operation by eloquent stump speeches or able editorials. A fundamental condition of free society is that all its elements, and all the forces that give it power, shall be free in their development:—and any action of the Government that interferes with this, retards the growth and injures the prosperity of the society itself.

If labor cripples capital, it will drive it away, and so deprive itself of the only means whereby it lives. If capital oppresses labor, it degrades society and saps the foundations of its strength. And if Government interferes with either, or attempts to regulate and control their mutual relations, it takes from both that freedom of action, under natural and indefeasible laws, which is their only guarantee of growth and prosperity. Any law which deprives a laboring man of the right to get the most he can for his work, or of the right to work as much as he finds to his advantage,—or which compels an employer to pay as much for little work as for much, or for poor work as for good, inflicts a gross injustice on the parties concerned, and cannot possibly promote the general good.

The National Office Question—Senator Edmunds' Bill.

Congress meets again to-day. It is to be hoped that the tonic of vacation has so far restored the *morale* of its down-hearted members, that they will come together quite prepared to trust Gen. Grant till he deceives them, and willing not to bind his hands until he shows himself unworthy to have them free. Surely the Christmas calm, and the invigorating effects of holiday meats and sports ought to be potent enough to revive confidence in the despondent and to make them hopeful for the future.

Two projects, in particular, have hitherto been relied upon by these distrustful members; the one, a concentrated opposition to the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill; the other, Senator Edmunds' bill, designed to keep army and navy officers out of the Cabinet and other positions of civil trust. Of the former measure we have already spoken, and we may now add a few words regarding the latter.

The shape in which the Judiciary Committee will report Senator Edmunds' proposition is not, of course, yet known. It was announced, on its reference to that Committee, to be a bill "to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at a time."

That such a bill will command more or less support, may be anticipated. Any measure which aims to ostracize a class of capable office-holders or office-seekers, so leaving the spoils to be divided among a smaller number of aspirants, is pretty likely to be received in some quarters with enthusiastic favor. But it is quite another thing to decide that the country at large will be benefited by the proposed limitation of choice; and more especially is it doubtful when, as in the present case, the class of persons whom it is proposed to strike off is of necessity an educated and intelligent class, and possessed of an amount of professional knowledge which is invaluable to *some* of the "civil offices" of the country, and difficult elsewhere to be found.

On what plea, then, is Mr. Edmunds' proposition supported? On that of economy? Most certainly not. On the contrary, it is a stroke *against* economy. As it is now, when an officer of the army or the navy is detailed for a special civil purpose, it is not with a view of giving him two salaries; and, if it were, provided none of the duties of either position were neglected, there would then be no *additional* cost to the country. But the actual fact is the other way—but one salary is paid, and the other is saved to the Government. This fact could be easily demonstrated by the examples cited during the discussion regarding Gen. Grant's temporary appointment to the War Office, Gen. Kilpatrick as Minister to Chili, and so forth. If any Senator thinks otherwise, or regards it as necessary to provide that an army or navy officer so discharging civil duties shall not draw two salaries, we shall have nothing to say. But the present fact is otherwise; and, accordingly, Senator Edmunds' proposition is directed not toward economy, but the other way.

But that is not the chief point. His bill would prevent the possibility, hereafter, of keeping the skilled services of officers of the army and navy at the free disposal of the Government. Now, until it can be established as a general proposition that there is no "civil office" for which an army or navy officer is equally fit with a civilian, the resolution proposed by Mr. Edmunds is injurious. We do not press the point that the officer's skill, experience and brains can be had in his new post for his old pay; but we urge that places can be mentioned in which such professional services are invaluable, and *times* can be imagined in which such services in civil places are indispensable.

Take, for example, the War Office. Mr. Stanton was unquestionably one of the ablest men that ever directed it, or that is ever likely to; and yet, with all his natural talent, and executive ability, and long experience, it was found that when Gen. Grant came into the place, he forthwith made reforms that even Mr. Stanton could not or did not effect. His professional judgment and knowledge, derived from field service, led him to risk economies which Mr. Stanton did not attempt. Gen. Schofield then succeeded Gen. Grant, and all political parties have united in praising his administration. What does Mr. Edmunds propose? To say to Gen. Grant that he *cannot* have Gen. Schofield as Secretary of War, nor any other general officer.

So it is with the navy. The vital need of professional knowledge hereafter in the Naval Bureau is (with all due credit to the fidelity and honesty of Mr. Welles) very apparent. The need of a man who shall understand in general what his subordinates are about,—a matter which in such departments requires special and technical knowledge—is very great, when we consider, for example, the vast sums spent annually in construction, and so forth. Among others, Admiral Porter's name has been suggested as that of a man thoroughly understanding these duties. Mr. Edmunds declares to Gen. Grant with the force of a commandment "Thou shalt not have Admiral Porter in thy Cabinet." And so, in brief, we might go on to cite other offices by way of illustration. We might, for example, show the way in which this bill would covertly negative the good sought from the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department. It is not necessary to show *many*, but *one* defect arising from this measure. Mr. Edmunds would probably urge that the proper business of military officers suffers by their transfer to civil duties. Is there anything that Gen. Schofield could do for Virginia, from whose command he was called to the War Office, which Gen. Stoneman has not done? Or, anything in Gen. Stoneman's duties which *his* successor has not performed? You cannot set down to within one man, or two men, or ten men, the exact number of officers required for the military service in time of peace, so as to keep every man fully busy and yet without too much to do. There will always be opportunities to utilize army and navy officers in civil offices.

But we must not be understood as arguing for or against the general capabilities of military officers to discharge civil duties—that is another question. We might even insist that the main *idea* on which this bill is based is correct; namely, to keep military officers to their specific and appropriate duties. But the mistake is in the practical application of this law, when, without a proviso or an exception, a fixed law permits the use of a single military officer in offices which, though nominally "civil," are really *military in essence*, or where the military experience of the officer may be of the greatest advantage to the duties of the civil post. It is simply a bill to prevent the country from getting the advantage of its own servants; it is a bill for tying our own hands, as well as those of Gen. Grant.

Marriage and Divorce.

A letter in the *Evening Post* states that but little over 60 per cent. of the marriages solemnized by clergymen in this City are reported by them to the proper Bureau for registration, although this is positively required by a law of the State. The writer of the letter states, as the result of personal examination in this matter, that the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church are not delinquent in this matter, but that they are careful to comply with the law, and, in that and every other way, to protect the marriage ceremony from the abuses which have so injurious an effect upon society at large and the domestic happiness of its individual members.

We have taken occasion more than once to censure the conduct of very many of the clergy in this matter, and to say—what we believe to be perfectly true, that they are largely responsible for the great increase in the number of divorces, against which they raise so dreadful an outcry, as well as for the much greater wrongs and miseries of our social life. In practice and in fact, they attach no sort of importance to the performance of the marriage ceremony. They regard it either as a mere form, with the meaning and merits of which they have nothing to do, or as a bit of pleasantry in which they may safely and innocently indulge. We have cited cases in which clergymen have married persons as a mere *joke*,—the parties themselves supposing the ceremony to be nothing more, and being led to that belief by the clergymen who performed it. And as a general rule we believe clergymen, as a class, *marry any parties who apply to them for that purpose*, without requiring any evidence to show that they are free to enter into such relations, and that there is no good and valid reason against their doing so.

There can be no doubt that this is in gross violation of right and propriety, and that the clergyman who thus acts has no real faith in the sacred nature of the contract he thus confirms, and makes himself largely responsible for whatever evil consequences may ensue. The clergy preach the doctrine that marriage is a divine institution,—that the parties to it are joined by God, and that no act of man must put them asunder. But when they themselves perform the ceremony so freely and so loosely, without inquiry or reference to anything but the request of the parties themselves, and without the slightest knowledge even of *them*, they not only betray the insincerity of their own professions, but they destroy that respect for marriage in society at large, upon which, more than anything else, the institution rests for its stability and usefulness.

The law requiring that all marriages be reported by the clergymen who perform them, to designated public officers for registry, was intended to be a check on the abuses of the power to perform the ceremony, which are so common and which so often lead to very disastrous results. Some speculative writers have contended that the institution of marriage at best causes as many evils as it prevents; and although this may be a wild and false opinion, there can be no doubt that the marriages solemnized in the loose, slipshod style of which we have spoken, are far more likely to involve the parties in wretchedness and wrong, than to secure their welfare and happiness. And *the law* ought to interfere still further for their prevention. They should not only be registered; they should be forbidden.

In the first place the number of persons authorized by law to perform the marriage ceremony should be reduced; and in the next place the assent of parents or others who have a right to a voice in the matter should not only be required, but should be *shown* to the clergyman or magistrate, not only to secure the validity of the ceremony, but to warrant him in performing it. And a violation or disregard of the law in this matter, as well as in the registration, should be followed by a *penalty*. And then somebody should see that the law is enforced.

If some precautions of this kind were taken we should hear of fewer breaches of the marriage contract, fewer cold-blooded murders committed to vindicate the divine sanctity of the institution, fewer perjuries of courts and jurymen perpetrated in the name of justice, fewer divorces, and fewer homilies from the pulpit against divorces which the action of their occupants may have made necessary and just. As things are managed now it is an open question whether the granting of divorces to all who may apply for them is not quite as right and proper as marrying all who may ask to have that ceremony performed: and whether, so long as New-York sanctions the latter, it may not be well for the country, on the whole, that Indiana should provide for the former also.

MINOR TOPICS.

The State Legislature meets to-day at Albany. After the organization of the House, the election of a Speaker will be in order, and the contest is expected to be close and anxious. By the terms of the existing law, the election of a United States Senator will take place on the second Tuesday and Wednesday following organization, or on the 19th and 20th inst.

Do not the public authorities of the City intend to take some steps toward detecting the assassin of Mr. Rogers? The Police Department would do well to offer a reward at least for the discovery of the perpetrators of a crime made possible only by the neglect, or the inadequacy, of its force. That a well-known citizen can be murdered in open daylight, in front of his own house, within less than a block of Broadway, and yet his murderer coolly walk off and escape detection, is a fact at once discreditable to the Police and disgraceful to those who have charge of the peace of the City and the safety of its citizens. Thus far, we believe, nothing whatever has been done by anybody to secure the discovery of the assassins. Yet the hat and part of the coat of the actual murderer, with papers contained in the latter, are in possession of the Police. With such aids it would seem that any reasonably intelligent detective force ought to have little difficulty in detecting and arresting the authors of so alarming an outrage. As the matter stands now, murder would seem to be attended with as little risk in New-York City, within a block of Broadway, as on the Western borders of civilized life.

"Cock-eyed Ann," "Peculiar Kate," "Bourbon Lize," "Irish Mag," "Jane Rowdy," and some fifty other females of equally nice names, were arrested on Sunday night for being "degraded women;" and our reporter says the entire batch will to-day be sent to Blackwell's Island for half a year. These periodical raids of the Police on public harlots do not seem to have the slightest influence in lessening the nightly exhibitions of harlotry on the streets. Perhaps if the Police had power to seize and send to Blackwell's Island "Cock-eyed Jim," "Peculiar Peter," "Bourbon Bill," "Irish Mike," and "Bob Rowdy," there might be some improvement.

And now the Police Captains and Sergeants have renewed the movement for an increase of their pay. They held a meeting yesterday morning for the purpose of raising money to meet the expenses of *urging* their scheme through the Legislature the present Winter. It is understood that the proposed increase will raise the pay of a Captain to $3,000 per annum, the pay of a Sergeant to $2,500, and the salary of an Inspector to $5,000; and the addition to the Police expenses of the City will be over $200,000 per annum. Why don't they ask more? If we had money enough we would go for increasing the annual salary of a Captain to $20,000, of a Sergeant to £10,000, and of a common policeman to $5,000; and then we would double the force, diminish the labor, lessen the hours, and elevate the goose far above its present height. But, in the present state of the money market, we fear we are unable to raise your salaries; and it is our opinion that the funds subscribed to urge the advance through the Legislature will be wasted.

Contrary to the usual custom, Mayor Hall did not send a message to the Common Council yesterday at the organization of that body. The City charter makes it incumbent upon the Mayor to communicate his views upon matters pertaining to the interests of the municipality at least once in each year to the Common Council. The law, however, does not require that this message shall be sent on the day the Boards are organized for the business of the year. There are many good reasons against the old custom which has now been broken by Mr. Hall. A new Mayor by delaying his message until he has informed himself by practical experience of the actual needs of the City may make his views and suggestions of value to his coadjutors in the City Government. Hitherto it has too often been the case that an attempt to enlighten in this manner has only resulted in presenting a mess of crude suggestions and bombastic fustian.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke, whose studies and writings on financial subjects are well known, has thought proper to take part, along with every other man, in the prevailing discussion concerning specie payments, the debt, the currency and collateral questions. We give place to his letter this morning. Mr. Opdyke's leading ideas are judicious and acceptable—though we consider his propositions for legislation to be marred by pernicious heresies and upheld by fallacious reasoning. He favors (firstly) resumption as soon as feasible; (secondly) the payment of our bonds in coin or its equivalent; (thirdly) the practice of economy and suppression of official corruption; (fourthly) the limitation of taxes to the payment of current expenses and interest, with a small annual instalment of the principal of the debt. He argues that all efforts to secure a sound currency by immediate or early resumption, must prove abortive, and that the proper remedy for existing defects in our currency is "masterly inactivity." He holds that if we can reach resumption at the end of seven years' prosperous industry, we shall be most fortunate, and our material condition infinitely better than if marred by premature efforts to start it earlier. He then demands that Congress shall legislate (1.) that there shall be no further *permanent* issue of paper money; (2.) that contraction shall be limited to $10,000,000 per annum; (3.) that the Secretary of the Treasury be prepared to authorize and hold in reserve $50,000,000 of greenbacks, to be temporarily used, if necessary for the protection of the public credit *or the interests of the community*. We consider the last to be the weakest and worst of Mr. Opdyke's propositions. We do not believe that the Government should undertake the tinkering of the market, or that the Secretary should have such dangerous powers placed at his discretion. We believe it would result in injury, uncertainty and confusion, and would increase and intensify the gambling which is now producing such baneful consequences in the community. But, though we cannot indorse Mr. Opdyke's scheme, we give it as a contribution to the general discussion of a vital question.

The *World* is very busy putting its own opinions of men, politics and things in general, into the mouth of Gen. Grant, and of pretending that he has been overheard, by somebody or other, to give utterance to them. That journal attempted this little game, not long ago, with Gov. Seymour and the Democratic Party; but we did not suppose that its success was such as to induce it to try it with Gen. Grant and the Republicans.

An engineering firm at Wilmington, Delaware, proposes to make application of the scheme proposed in our columns last Tuesday, by Mr. J. S. Rornbore, for keeping the railroad tracks clear of snow.

From the annual budget of the Comptroller, which was yesterday presented to the Common Council, it appears that $12,187,282 99 (how very exact the last figures make it) will be required for the current expenses of the City Government during the year 1869. Deduct from this sum $2,200,000, which are the estimated receipts from piers, markets, real estate, license fees, &c., and the remaining amount will show that something less than $10,000,000 must be raised by taxation. This estimate, be it borne in mind, is solely for *City* purposes. The County expenditures, which are made through the Board of Supervisors, will perhaps nearly double the estimate. The sum asked for by the Comptroller for the City Government is about $1,000,000 less than was appropriated last year—a fact, however, upon which it is well not to build many hopes that the authorities have been seized by a fit of retrenchment. It must not be forgotten that the Common Council and the Legislature together will probably add various items to the budget, making the aggregate amount quite as large as in 1868.

Now that skating-rinks are coming so much into fashion in this country, we would offer a suggestion and a warning respecting them—such as may have come into the minds of a great many. The roofs of these rinks are necessarily large, without the support of pillars, which would interfere too much with the skaters' movements. But the builders should see that these roofs are well capable of supporting, not alone their own weight, but that of a snow-fall as well. The day before yesterday the roof of the Auburn rink fell in on the heads of the skaters—the snow being the cause, it is stated. The thought of such a thing is terrible, in connection with the generality of crowded rinks, where a thousand persons, perhaps, may be met together. There should always be some ready means of removing snow-falls from those buildings; and the owners will, no doubt, look to this matter—for their own sake, as well as that of the public.

The "Universal Peace Union" (headquarters at Philadelphia) have addressed to Congress a memorial on behalf of the Indians. They claim to be fully persuaded that peace between the Indian tribes and ourselves might have been, and may still be, secured by *a faithful adherence to and fulfillment of treaties*, and a conscientious acknowledgment and recognition of their rights as men. They hold that the Indians should not be herded together, and compelled to live with tribes with whom they cannot agree; their homestead rights and human rights should not be disregarded; and in offering them reservations, their consent should be obtained and their wishes fairly considered, and for everything they relinquish they should receive proper remuneration. They hold that the Indians should be interested in the Pacific Railroad, and employed upon it, and should be induced to adopt the peaceful pursuits of civilized life; and that through justice and sympathy, and by the withdrawal of the army and corrupt agents, the existing troubles would in a few months be settled. They also put forward the following proposition in favor of making citizens and voters of the Indians:

> "As the words, 'Indians not taxed,' stand in the Constitution as an invidious and disqualifying distinction, and are in the spirit of slavery, we solicit legislation for the removal of this clause—for if the tax be the requisite of the vote, and, consequently, of representation and equality, take off the stigma, and *open the way for the admission of the Indians to the rights of citizenship*, and thus encourage the appointment from their own midst of *representatives to remain at the Capital* of the nation."

We admire these propositions and projects of the Universal Peace Society as much as we admired the propositions they put forward at the commencement of the late war of the rebellion.

The Eastern Question and the United States.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Friday evening next, Jan. 8, a public meeting will be held at the Cooper Institute to express the convictions and sympathies of our community in regard to the so-called Eastern question. The proposed Conference of the great European Powers offers an opportunity for the voice of Christian America to be heard as a vital element of the public opinion of the world. Among the speakers announced are Dr. Bellows, recently returned from a visit to the East; Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Howard Crosby, a member of Congress, a popular lecturer on Crete, and others.

The cause to be advocated, the eminent champions thereof, the profound interest of the subject, the inspiration of justice and humanity, combine to give singular interest to the occasion. Even as a question of mere diplomacy, the facts of the case warrant, and, indeed, demand such a discussion and demonstration. If the Porte had any sovereign right over Crete, it must rule in virtue of that right, which it forfeits by its own avowal of establishing a Provisional Government. A legitimate authority is a permanent, not a provisional one. There is every reason to believe that the dispatch announcing this measure was concocted to make it appear that the Provisional Government—the recognition of which is urged by the friends of Cretan independence—is a Turkish, not a Christian one. The father of lies himself is outwitted by the Turkish liars. Remember that nothing is telegraphed from Constantinople excepting under Turkish authority. We doubt not they will continue the system of false dispatches for the very purpose of thwarting our efforts, of which they are duly informed through agents here, and mystifying the proposed Conference with the announcement that the question is settled by the submission of the Cretans. One of the most common fallacies in regard to the East is that the Turks can easily wipe out Greece; whereas the fact is George is not merely King of Greece, but King of the Hellenes, who number about fifteen millions. The Porte strongly protested at the time against this, but the Christian Powers insisted on it; and the moment King George were to prove faithless to the Hellenes, whether in Crete or in other parts of the East, he would cease to be King of Greece. The official data printed in the *Archives Diplomatiques* show that Crete never recognized the Sultan as her lawful sovereign, and that the island was only ceded to him on certain conditions, by the violations of which he forfeits whatever questionable authority he ever possessed, even in the eyes of the Treaty-making Powers. Hence the Cretans were never insurgents at war against a lawful ruler, but a free people throwing off the usurpation of an unlawful pretender. The official documents are the best evidence of this. The same source of authentic information gives us a long series of detailed protests on the part of English Consuls and Vice-Consuls in the East, against the cruelty and injustice of the Turkish sway over the Christian people. Bound to observe certain humane laws—the Porte, by disregarding them, has forfeited all claim to the support of the Great Powers. The United States have many eminent citizens in the East, including American missionaries and Biblical scholars, like Dr. Hamlin and Dr. Schauffler, and a vast number of educational professors, honorable merchants, artisans, and an increasing number of scientific tourists and travelers. The United States has to protect her citizens like any other Christian Power, and, in case of war, those of other nationalities. Christianity in the East is a common bond uniting those of the same faith against a common enemy. The special provision that the Turks shall hold no jurisdiction over Christians, and that the latter are under the protection of Christian Powers, proves that the Porte holds only a conventional authority. America cannot desert the Christians of the East, and leave them to the mercy of the European connivers with a barbaric despotism. To do so would be to abdicate her position as a Christian nation, not to speak of the betrayal of an important international obligation. It is almost inconceivable what a despicable game the European Powers are playing at the present day in the East; and how the fear of injuring their material interests, through war, makes them bow in the most abject submission to the same Turk against whose misdeeds and brutality all Christendom was once powerfully united! If imperial France and commercial England have sank so low as to desert the Christians of the East, let not Republican America follow their shameful example!

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"THE TAMMANY."

The opening of this new place of entertainment took place last evening as announced. Everything advertised in the initiatory programme was ready except the reading and promenade hall. These will be finished in a day or two, and then the establishment will be complete. The attendance last night was really great. Probably no less than five thousand persons visited the place and witnessed one portion or another of the numerous and medley performances. The entertainments in the grand theatre were prefaced by the National Anthem—sung by the entire company, which was followed by the delivery by Miss Louisa Moore, of Niblo's Garden, of an inaugural address, understood to have been written by the Hon. Oakey Hall. This was almost inaudible, on account of the passage of the incoming audience, and therefore it is impossible to state whether we have not to deplore the loss of a brilliant epic. After this came the medley of amusing acts which are to constitute the main attractions of the establishment, and of which, as well as of the house itself, there is much to be said by and by. The expressions last evening were about equally divided in regard to the entertainment as well as the performers. The leading impression, we think, credits the managers with too great liberality, which is, after all, a good fault. The programme is somewhat too full, and was further prolonged last evening by encores which were too readily granted. The curtain did not finally fall until after midnight. Very hearty receptions were extended to all the leading artists, and to Mlle. Bonfanti particularly. Flowers of course were profusely distributed, and as usual in inverse ratio to the deserts of the recipients. The Tammany opens at 6:30 o'clock every evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

The Worrell Sisters produced at this house, last night, a new extravaganza entitled, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," in which the usual lively concomitants of the model English burlesque have place. Various imitations from Offenbach are introduced to assist the piece, and these seemed to be thoroughly appreciated last evening at their proper value. The dresses of the Misses Worrell were quite brilliant.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

An amusing opera-bouffe, "La Périchole," by the inevitable Offenbach, was produced here last evening, with great success. We shall refer to it hereafter, and may now only mention that the parts are perfectly fitted to the company which Mr. Bateman possesses. The scenery and dresses are perfect. The leading numbers were received with enthusiasm last evening, and the work will undoubtedly be a favorite with the public.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. Ole Bull gave the first of his two following concerts at Steinway Hall last evening—the second taking place to-night. This great artist is an established favorite with our public. His merits as a violinist are well known. His tone is pure, his *technique* admirable, and the sweet yet strong earnestness which he infuses into everything—even trifles—leads to a reciprocity betwixt himself and the audience which we have not observed in any other performer. Mr. Ole Bull played superbly, and was received with the usual enthusiasm. The concerto in E minor has points of great interest. It is not large, but it is individual, and, in the present disposition to mere massiveness, this is a grand and vital fact. Men have to return to the point of doing what they can do, and no more. The disposition of the age is to roam at large and wantonly. Mr. Ole Bull, in all that he has done, displays a sentient and beautiful nature, and this is clearly perceptible in the concerto, although, as a work, it is somewhat wearisome. But, as a rule, people want Ole Bull, and not Ole Bull diluted with orchestra. The solo pieces were, of course, played with marvelous grace. Mr. Hall sang twice with marked success, and Miss S. W. Barton, from Boston, made her *début* in this City in a couple of pieces. The lady has a *mezzo-soprano* voice of good quality, and sings easily. Her manner is charming, and to this we may ascribe a success which is certainly not due to good training.

A curious and almost extraordinary thing was put upon the stage, and called a piano. Sufferers had to play upon it, and still it presented the appearance of a piano. In Steinway Hall we expect the best piano in the world. They—speaking of the Steinway piano—have traveled through the world, and found nothing that could confound them. Did they think that this night they might be confounded? If so, they are, we think, deceived. There are people in the world who will persist in inventing new things for the piano. The instrument is unquestionably complicated, but the effects that it produces are also complicated, and the inventors who try to remedy the complications of music and mechanism are always more complicated than the practical men who have wrought in the business, and know everything about it—the weakness and the strength. Mr. Ole Bull has invented a piano which he thinks will revolutionize the trade. Of this, except the statement, we know nothing; but the piano itself audibly is a failure. It may be built on principles that are advantageous to builders, but so far as sound is concerned it is certainly deficient. The treble is thin and the bass inaudible. Bad singers and bad pianos are the same. They are always sweet. Occasionally Mr. Ole Bull's piano is sweet, but it is the sweetness of a wren. We refer to the piano for the purpose of exculpating the pianist—Mr. J. H. Wilson, a gentleman who seems to have a good school, but who was abolished by the instrument on which he played. We expect to hear him to much greater advantage.

The False Accusation of Mrs. Beach.

New York, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the New-York Times of Monday, June 29, 1868, was published an account of the arrest of a Mrs. Mary Ann Beach as she was disembarking at New-York from the Panama steamer *Henry Chauncey*, on a charge of larceny of certain pieces of jewelry, preferred by a so-called Mr. and Mrs. Gilman. In the same article the respectability of Mrs. Beach was also mentioned.

By the history of the matter since then it is proved, not only that the charges so made by the so-called Gilmans were entirely false and unfounded, but also that the whole transaction was an audacious attempt on the part of two adventurers, whose real names are not known, to extort money from a lady of wealth, respectability and high standing, though a stranger in this City. The very articles of jewelry claimed to have been taken by her have been in the possession of Mrs. Beach for years, and the receipted bills for which she had fortunately preserved. After the arrest of Mrs. Beach, as published in the Times, the so-called Gilmans, the accusers, were exceedingly anxious to settle the matter, at first offering to take $1,000, and afterward promising to drop the matter if Mrs. Beach would pay $100. All of these offers Mrs. Beach indignantly refused, being willing to suffer inconvenience and incur expense so that her name might be cleared from the calumnies that had been circulated, and her innocence proved.

After these offers were made and refused, the Gilmans disappeared, and have not been since seen or heard of.

All proceedings against Mrs. Beach have been abandoned, no one ever appearing against her, and her innocence fully established.

Why these facts have not been made public before cannot be explained without going into details of other matters.

It only remains now to clear her reputation by the publication of the sequel as well as the commencement of this strange history, that her numerous friends at her home may understand it, and that Mrs. Beach may in the future as in the past have the unblemished character that innocence deserves.

Yours truly, HER PRESENT COUNSEL.

Lecture by Gough.—Last evening a numerous audience assembled in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, to listen to a lecture by Mr. John B. Gough on the subject of "Temperance." The lecture, one of the most popular of Mr. Gough's collection, was received with immense applause throughout.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

Improvements Proposed and in Progress—The Sale of Harsimus Cove—History of the Transaction—The Metropolis and its Suburbs.

The overflowing population of this City, driven by high rents, the delays of the horse-cars and the limited space of Metropolitan residences, to seek homes in the circumjacent country, finds a most convenient outlet across the river in New-Jersey. The places near the river banks were long ago very fully appropriated, and people were led to locate in the numerous villages that are stations on the various railroad routes that communicate by ferry-boat with New-York. The railroad companies, managed by shrewd business men, ever ready to take advantage of the wants of the community, and swell their own dividends by supplying them, keep pace actively with the demand for ready communication with the interior. Some of them make it a special branch of their business to place in the market valuable building sites, and offer every inducement to actual settlers to purchase them.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey are offering great inducements for persons to reside on their line. All along the line to Bergen Point (twenty-five minutes' ride) improvements are being made. Elizabeth (thirty-five minutes' ride) is growing rapidly. Roselle (forty minutes' ride) two miles from Elizabeth, is making rapid progress; two churches—Presbyterian and Episcopal—besides a large number of houses, have been built during the last year, and this year it is the intention to build some fifty houses. Crawford (forty-five minutes' ride) and Westfield (one hour's ride) are growing rapidly. Somerville (one hour and thirty-five minutes' ride) and the Valley of the Raritan, are sure to be the homes of many of our New-York merchants. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey is acting upon the principle that the local travel is worth fostering. Low commutation, frequent trains, and such extra conveniences as can be afforded, which add to the comfort of the traveler, will secure a large share of the public patronage. Plainfield (a ride of one hour and fifteen minutes from New-York) is a thriving town, where fortunes have been made in the rise of real estate within the last four years. Dunellen, (a ride of one hour and twenty minutes,) a new town, two miles west of Plainfield, is making great progress. Some $40,000 worth of lots have been sold here within a few months, and building is going on rapidly.

The new railroad from Newark to Communipaw, running in a straight line across the flats and conveying the passenger in twenty minutes from one city to the other, will be in operation early next Spring. The work of filling in at Communipaw is rapidly progressing, and the works contemplated by the Central Railroad on the extensive water-front, to which we have frequently referred, will be vigorously carried to completion.

The acquisition of a clear title to Harsimus Cove by a cession from the State of all its claims to the water-front, for the sum of $500,000, to the companies interested, announcement of which was made in yesterday's TIMES, opens the way for contemplated improvements of vast extent. Harsimus Cove is a large inlet just below the long piers of the Erie Railroad Company at Jersey City. The title to the property, which consists of land most of which is completely covered by water all the year round, has for a long time been in dispute. The entire property, besides a quantity of the adjacent land, comprising about five hundred acres, the whole now valued at over $10,000,000, was purchased by a man named JOHN B. COLE as long ago as 1804 for $20,000. Something over ten years after the State made a grant to NATHANIEL BUDD, giving a ferry franchise and making him proprietor of more than half of this valuable water front. The right of the State to make this grant was disputed by the COLE family, and a tedious litigation, which lasted over twenty-five years, and was ended only by the merger of both titles in subsequent purchaser, ensued. Finally, C. G. SISSON, A. O. ZABRISKIE, PETER BENTLEY, and others, acquired the title, and the dispute between the heirs of the Cole estate and the holders of the Budd franchise was ended. The question, however, was still unsettled whether the State had a right to the property, and, as will be perceived, it came up again subsequently and gave rise to troubles which have only just been settled.

In 1856 the Long Dock Company, which is controlled by the same parties who control the Erie Railroad Company, and is, to all intents and purposes, the same corporation, commenced the work of building the Bergen tunnel, filled in about 3,000 city lots, having acquired a title from the State to the water front, built its long piers, and claimed a right, under the grant of the State to a quarter interest in the Harsimus Cove property, lying "next door." Last year the trustees of the owners of this property, Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR and PETER BENTLEY, agreed to convey to the Long Dock Company all that portion of the property lying north of the centre of South Second-street, Jersey City, having a water front equal to two blocks of thirty-two lots, 25x100 each. At the same time the same parties conveyed to the joint Railroad Companies which from that time became owners of the property—namely, the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the Camden and Amboy and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Companies—all that portion of the property lying south of the boundary above-mentioned, consisting of five blocks of two hundred feet front each on the water line. The whole property was conveyed for $700,000.

Meantime commissions were appointed by the Supreme Court to settle the pending claim of the State of New-Jersey to a right in this property, and it is in accordance with their award that the joint Companies pay $500,000 to the State as a consideration to the latter for relinquishing all right, title and interest in the premises. It is claimed by the directors of the Erie Railroad Company that they have no interest in the award, and are not called upon to pay any portion of it. On the other hand, it is understood that the associated Companies claim that $150,000 of the amount awarded to the State should be paid by the Erie Railroad Company. And thus the matter stands. However this may be settled, it will probably not stand in the way of the valuable improvements about to be begun by the various Companies. After filling in the land it is designed by the joint Railroad Companies before enumerated to construct an elevated air line railroad, a mile and a half long, from the iron bridge that crosses the old Bergen Road to the water front, where huge depots and machine-shops will be built, and whence a ferry will communicate with New-York. The road will be carried over the houses in Jersey City, and in some parts will be built on piles fifty feet deep. It will take as much as five years to complete it, and will cost fully $5,000,000. It is proposed to dig a canal sixty feet wide on the line of South Second-street, connecting with the solid ground, where there is a suitable foundation for the erection of elevators. Thus the water front of the Erie and of the joint Railroad Companies will be largely increased, and the facilities for unloading produce will be made much greater.

The Erie Railroad Company, in addition to its thrice enormous piers, is erecting another, and is about to establish a new ferry to Twenty-third-street. The new Paterson and Newark Railroad, leased by this Company, is fairly progressing and will soon be completed. It makes Newark, one of the largest cities in the Union, one of the termini of the Erie Railway, and will greatly benefit property along its route.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The new general orders organizing the Fire Department in military form went into effect yesterday. The Chief Engineer will be henceforth styled Colonel, the Assistant Engineer Lieutenant-Colonel, a District Engineer Major, a Foreman Captain, an Assistant Foreman Lieutenant, an Engineer of a steam fire engine Sergeant, a fireman private, and a hoseman or ladderman a Cadet. Under the new organization, Engine Companies Nos. 4, 6, 10 and 29, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, constitute the First Battalion; Engine Companies Nos. 7, 12, 31 and 32, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, the Second; Engine Companies Nos. 13, 20, 17 and 30, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, the Third; Engine Companies Nos. 9, 11, 15 and 17, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 6 and 9, the Fourth; Engine Companies Nos. 3, 14, 18 and 24, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 5 and 12, the Fifth; Engine Companies Nos. 5, 25, 28 and 33, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 8 and 11, the Sixth; Engine Companies Nos. 2, 19, 23, 26 and 34, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, the Seventh; Engine Companies Nos. 8, 16 and 21, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 2 and 7, the Eighth; Engine Companies Nos. 22, 35, 36 and 38, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 13, 14 and 15, the Ninth.

The First, Third and Fifth battalions constitute the First Brigade; the Second, Fourth and Sixth the Second Brigade, and the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth the Third Brigade. ROBERT V. MACKEY is appointed Department Inspector, with office at Fireman's Hall. WM. W. RHODES is assigned to the command of the Eighth battalion, and to be senior officer commanding the Third Brigade, with headquarters in Thirty-third-street, near Third-avenue; WM. BRANDON to the command of the Third Battalion, and to be senior officer commanding the First Brigade; ELI BATES to that of the Fourth Battalion, and to be senior officer commanding the Second Brigade, with headquarters in Canal-street, near Eldridge. BERNARD SHERIDAN is assigned to the command of the Second Battalion, with headquarters in Centre-street, near Chambers; WILLIAM BANHAM, JR., to that of the Ninth Battalion, with headquarters in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues; JOHN CONLEY to the First Battalion, with headquarters in New-street; GILBERT J. ORR to the Fifth Battalion; MICHAEL SHANNESSY to the Sixth Battalion; THOMAS SULLIVAN to the Seventh Battalion.

The commanders of the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Battalions will establish headquarters as near the centre of their respective districts as possible, but not in houses used by the Department.

In addition to their fire duties, and those devolved upon them on occasions of inspections, reviews and parades, the battalion commanders will exercise a general supervision over all the duties performed by the officers and members of their commands within the geographical limits prescribed for each company.

The various companies will be drilled from time to time in military style, marching, countermarching, forming squares, &c. They will handle no weapons, but will move their engines about instead of field pieces. The new organization originated with Gen. SHALER, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, who, as a military man, considered that a military form and drill would add to its efficiency. The members of the Department disagree generally with Gen. SHALER's opinion. Time will soon show the feasibility or uselessness of the change. The uniform will be blue. Why not red? It is much handsomer.

THE MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Seventh Regiment Declines the Challenge to Competitive Drill—The Reasons Why.

The following is the reply of Col. EMMONS CLARK, of the Seventh Regiment, to the circular inviting that regiment to a contest for the military championship of the First Division.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

To Gens. Postley, Burger and Ward.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your circular of the 22d inst., in which you request, at the earliest possible moment, an answer to the question whether this regiment will enter the contest for the *guidon* to be awarded by the State Military Association to "the best drilled regiment" in the First Division. This regiment most respectfully declines to engage in any contest of this character for the following reasons:

1. It distinctly repudiates any desire for any emblem of superiority as compared with the other regiments of the First Division. Its officers and members are entirely content to perform their duties as citizen soldiers to the best of their ability, and will spare no reasonable effort to prepare themselves to aid, when called upon by the constituted authorities, in the preservation of municipal order, or in defence of the State and the nation. And if in the future, as in the past, this regiment should be successful in securing the approbation of the public, by reason of its proficiency in drill, the excellence of its discipline, or its readiness to perform any and every duty, its officers and members will be amply rewarded.

2. All competition of the character proposed is sure to result in general dissatisfaction. To establish this fact it is only necessary to refer to the history of the trials of skill in this City during the past fifty years, to carefully notice the circumstances attending them and the results. The most recent affair of this kind, the competitive drill during the past Summer, between a New-York company and a company from a neighboring State, is a fair illustration of the results of competition for prizes by military organizations. The vanquished party retired from our borders in disgust and hurled back charges of unfairness, a considerable portion of the people and the Press would have stripped from the victors their laurels, and the accomplished and impartial referee was so loaded with obloquy that he was obliged to incur the dangers (so serious to the professional soldier and unprofessional writer) of a personal defence in the public Press. And such, to a greater or less extent, have always been the results of military competition for prizes or the championship.

3. But the fatal objection to competition of this character is the permanent injury inflicted upon a military organization which engages in such a contest, whether vanquished or victorious. Young men enlist in the National Guard to perform a specified amount of military service. All contests for the championship, whatever form they may assume, require an additional expenditure of time and of labor, and sometimes of money, and while a majority, perhaps, of officers and men may be willing to devote themselves to the requirements of such a contest, there will always be some whose circumstances in life, or whose business relations, forbid them from performing any military service not required by the by-laws of their company or the laws of the State. To such these military contests are onerous, oppressive and unjust, and often fatal to their military membership or to their prosperity in business. While the officers of this regiment require of its members a strict performance of the duties which have been voluntarily assumed, they cannot in honor ask any additional service for a doubtful purpose.

4. Any regiment in the City of New-York which accepts and retains a badge or emblem of championship as "the best-drilled regiment," is in honor bound to defend it against any regiment that may challenge the justness of its claim. Under no circumstances would this regiment place itself in a position which was liable to involve it in frequent conflicts with other regiments, and which would divert the attention of its officers and members from their legitimate military duties or from their usual business pursuits.

In respect to the third paragraph in your circular, which states that "regiments avoiding or declining the contest will, under the circumstances, be considered as disavowing any claim to being the best drilled," allow me to say that it is not certain, because a man declines to be a principal in a duel, that he is a coward; or because he avoids a street or a prize-fight, that he is deficient in nerve or muscle; and that this regiment, in declining to take part in this contest, neither avows nor disavows its claim to be considered "the best-drilled regiment" in the First Division.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg leave to assure you that were this regiment to engage in a contest for the championship, three officers could not be selected as referees more acceptable than yourselves, or in whose military capacity, integrity and honor there could be a more implicit reliance for a just and impartial decision.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, EMMONS CLARK,
Colonel Com. Seventh Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Four Lives Lost by Premature Discharge of Powder at the Wreck of the Steamer Scotland.

At noon, on Sunday, an explosion occurred at the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, in process of removal in the Bay. The accident, which unhappily resulted in the death of four men, occurred under the following circumstances:

The Neptune Submarine Company made a contract with the Government last Fall to remove the wreck of the *Scotland*, and, in accordance with the contract, have been at work for several weeks, when the weather permitted, in blowing the wreck to pieces. There were about twenty men employed in this service, under the immediate charge of Capt. CHURCHILL, late of the Navy, with the Company's steamer *Commodore Truxton*. Sunday, which was the first favorable day since Thursday, two charges of powder were taken on board a small boat at Sandy Hook and towed out to the wreck of the steamer. Another small boat was lowered, containing an air-pump, diving apparatus, two divers and five men. The boat containing the two charges of powder (87½ pounds in each) was manned by Capt. CHURCHILL himself and three men. The diver went down, and immediately signaled to have one charge sent down, which was done, leaving one charge in the boat. Both charges were connected by wire several hundred feet in length. After placing the charge, the diver came up and reported everything ready, when both boats began to pull away, but had proceeded but half the usual distance, when, from some unexplained cause, the submerged explosion took place, followed almost instantaneously by the explosion of the reserved charge in the boat, blowing Capt. CHURCHILL and the men into the water and killing them instantly.

Several men in the divers' boat were seriously injured. They were sent to the hospital by the officers of the Company. The names of the killed are as follows: Captain, WILLIAM L. CHURCHILL; diver, LOUIS JURGINS; seamen, GEORGE MOORE and JAMES O'SHEA.

The electrician employed by the Company, Mr. BEARDSLEE, was not present at the time; but it is supposed that the charge of powder in the boat was exploded by the concussion caused by the premature firing of the other.

The Streets Yesterday.

The snow which a day or two since made glad our sleigh-loving people, was yesterday as repulsive to them, and all of us, almost as the "unburied carcasses of dead men"—both of which, at certain stages of decomposition, our citizens implore that they "be buried out of their sight," and in this respect it is possible our metropolitan undertaker may some time gratify them.

Yesterday morning he was seen reconnoitering the field, and one might imagine that in the deepening furrows of his firm-set jaws there was evinced a determination to make an immediate and general attack on the common enemy of all flesh, especially human and equine.

Later in the day it became evident that he had not been misjudged, for there was seen half a dozen carts depositing their loads in that spot of the City Hall Park contemplated as the future location of the General Post Office, and which had been gathered from the piles of snow raised by the operations of the City railroad companies where they generally concentrate in the vicinity of Printing-House-square and Tryon-row. It is to be hoped this will prove a serious attack, and not a mere feint, to mislead the newspapers in that vicinity, for a search failed to discover any similar operations elsewhere in the City.

With a clear sky the accustomed mariner may with comparative ease surmount the difficulties of a boisterous sea, but with darkness and storm combined he contends with a heavy and apprehensive heart. Such a combination, so far as things on land can resemble things on sea, we had to perfection yesterday.

The streets, covered with liquid filth, might be better navigated than traveled, and in either attempt, the avoidance of quicksands and whirlpools was practically impossible, while all around a thick haze had settled, making it almost impossible for one navigator to steer clear of another. Literally, buildings could not be distinguished half a block off, while teams, stages and hacks were driven as carelessly as ever through the foot of filth which covered all the streets in the lower or business portion of the City. Here and there, however, as in the neighborhood of Fulton, Barclay, West and South, and many of the streets intervening, they were frequently compelled to come to a dead halt until some sage, authoritative policeman interfered and unraveled the crowd.

Greater inconvenience still, existed at the different ferries. On the river the fog was so thick that, standing on the forward end of the boat, in the slip, the approaching boat could barely be distinguished as she closed up to the end of the pier. In the middle of the river, and until approaching within a boat's length of the opposite shore, was fully realized that kind of weather once described by the venerable Secretary of State, in the Albany Bridge case, when "sun and moon and stars and headlands were obscured."

At this ferry they ran but three boats, leaving the river clear for the boat crossing, and the same rule was observed by all the other ferries running. The Fulton ferry made about half her trips—once running into the adjoining dock, one of the hands remarking in relation thereto, "that in such weather they were glad to make land anywhere."

The Peck Slip ferry had ceased running after 2:30 o'clock, and their usual passengers were unwillingly compelled either to go up to the Grand-street ferry, or crossing the Fulton, take the cars home.

The Hoboken Ferry at Barclay-street and the Jersey City Ferry were making about half their usual number of trips also. The Staten Island boat had made her usual trips up to 5 o'clock. At the South Ferry there was more delay than with the other ferries of the Union Company, owing to the fact that she had a longer passage to make, and at a point where numerous other vessels were likely to be encountered. The boat which arrived about 5:30, broke the bridge chain, thereby causing a most unwelcome delay to the—not tens but hundreds of teamsters who thronged Whitehall-street up to and beyond State. The Sound boats merely hauled out from their docks, and awaited a more favorable opportunity to put to sea. Delay, however, was the only inconvenience experienced in any case, no accidents occurring, and the City cars making their way much as usual; yet, take it all in all, 'twas such weather as New-Yorkers long not to experience often, and from which they doubtless look impatiently to Providence and the venerable Street Commissioner to be speedily relieved, with the balance of faith in favor of the former.

THE LATE HOMICIDE.

Funeral of Charles M. Rogers—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Burchard and Rev. Mr. Enyard.

Yesterday, at 11 o'clock, the funeral services of CHARLES M. ROGERS, who was recently assassinated by unknown parties, were held at his residence No. 42 East Twelfth-street. There was a very large attendance of the relatives and friends of the deceased. The remains were placed in a round-top rosewood coffin, elegantly mounted, and covered profusely with wreathes, crosses, and other symbols wrought in flowers. The coffin bore a silver plate, on which was engraved the name of the unfortunate man, with the date of his birth and death. He was in his 66th year, and leaves a wife and six children to mourn his untimely end. The obsequies were conducted by Rev. W. T. ENYARD, of the North Reformed Church, Clermont-avenue, Brooklyn, of whose church the deceased had been for several years a member. The reverend gentleman was assisted by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, New-York. After opening with prayer and the reading of the usual form of burial service prescribed by the Reformed Church, by Rev. Mr. ENYARD, addresses were made by Dr. BURCHARD and the officiating minister.

Dr. BURCHARD said it was a happy coincidence that he should have selected the very same passage of scripture on New-Year's Day in administering comforts to Mr. ROGERS, that Mr. ROGERS had been reading on the Sabbath previous, and to which Rev. W. T. ENYARD alluded in his remarks during the reading of the service. The passage referred to, he said, was in the fourteenth chapter of St. John, the last clause of the second verse: "I go to prepare a place for you." From this the reverend speaker spoke at some length.

Rev. Mr. ENYARD made a short address. In the course of his remarks he said he felt more like being a mourner than of administering consolation to the bereaved. He had known Mr. ROGERS for several years. He had been a member of his church for seven years past, and a professing Christian for some twenty-five years. Their relations had been of the most intimate character. He had learned to love Mr. ROGERS as a father. He had traveled with him for weeks together, and during that period of his acquaintance he had had an unusual opportunity to learn much of his character. Under all circumstances he had found him the same modest unostentatious Christian gentleman. On Thursday last, the reverend gentleman stated, he received a telegram from the family of deceased, informing him of the assassination and requesting him to come over immediately. On arriving at the house, he found Mr. ROGERS lying on a couch in yonder room, (pointing to the parlor in which Mr. ROGERS died.) He was in the full possession of his faculties, and as calm and self-possessed in view of death as he had ever seen him in life. He died such a death as the speaker would have expected from one who had lived such a life. The reverend speaker did not, he said, refer to the violent manner of his being taken off, but to his resignation and willingness to depart. The scene that the speaker witnessed was one in which heaven seemed brought down to earth. After arranging his worldly business at the deceased's request, Mr. ROGERS called his family around him and gave to his wife and each of his children his parting counsel, and requested of them to kneel near his couch. He then commended them to God and the word of His grace. He subsequently asked the speaker to pray for them. After prayer had been offered, Mr. ROGERS remarked, "That is all; now let me die, for I am ready and waiting." His last words were: "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." Thus only, said the speaker, can a Christian man die. How important that we should lay to heart the declaration of the Scripture: "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not"—and our dear friend Mr. ROGERS, observed the speaker, did not think for one moment, when he went out into his area that morning to do an act of kindness for an indisposed servant, that he was to meet his end—"for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." He hoped God would sanctify this affliction to the bereaved family, and to all those sorrowing, sympathizing friends, for Christ's sake.

During the time the reverend gentleman spoke the audience was deeply affected, many of them being moved to tears. Shortly after the close of his remarks he pronounced the benediction; after which an invitation was extended to all who wished to take a view of the remains. The corpse presented a very natural appearance.

At 12:30 the remains were borne to the hearse for interment in Green-Wood. The cortege numbered over thirty carriages. In the two front vehicles were seated Rev. W. G. ENYARD and the pall bearers. After arriving at the cemetery, the remains were deposited in the family plot, near the intersection of Peony-place and Vine-avenue. After the coffin was lowered in the grave, the final burial service was read by the officiating clergyman, who during the prayer alluded briefly to the sudden manner in which the deceased met his death.

The scene presented around the grave was exceedingly mournful. The day was damp and gloomy and the ground covered with a thick mantle of snow. Nature seemed to be in sympathy with the feelings of the friends assembled there. The widow of the unfortunate gentleman was supported by his brother, Mr. BENJAMIN ROGERS, from the carriage to the grave, amid the suppressed sobs of the beholders.

Union Co-operative Building Society.

A meeting of the Second Union Coöperative Building Society took place last night at Coöperative Hall, No. 214 Bowery. The object was to collect weekly subscriptions from the 500 members belonging to it. The plan of action is that every member takes two shares of $1,000 each, upon which he pays $1 a week. At the end of every month $2,000 is thus collected, when the members draw lots for the privilege of using the money in building a house. The winner then has the funds loaned to him for the purpose, and gives the Society a mortgage upon the building for the amount. Until the house becomes finished, he pays at the rate of five per cent., or $10 a month, and after completion, at the rate of ten per cent., or $20 a month, toward liquidating the debt, free from interest. When the $2,000 becomes thus returned, the mortgage is released and the borrower owns the house. If a member wishes a larger loan than $2,000, say $5,000, he pays subscriptions in proportion, say $2 50 a week, from the time of his entrance, and liquidates his debt in proportionate repayments. Lots in abundance can be had on the outskirts of Brooklyn for $200, and a good frame building can be erected for $1,800.

The Coöperative Building Lot Society, in connection with the above, buys land in the suburbs by the acre and distributes it to members at cost. A subscription of 50 cents a week entitles a member to land costing $250. The Society has distributed 177 lots in the eastern district of Brooklyn, and 153 in East Williamsburg, and has purchased 11¼ acres in Westchester County, near Mount Vernon, which will soon be ready for distribution. The first annual meeting of the Society will take place on the last Tuesday of this month, when the annual report will be presented.

The First Union Coöperative Society differs somewhat in its arrangements from the Second. When $2,000 is collected the sum is put up at auction to the members, who bid for the use of it, sometimes paying as much as $700 premium. The buyer gives a mortgage for the original sum and the premium, and pays back the aggregate in ten equal annual payments without interest.

The Third Union Coöperative Building Society meets at Farmer's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street, and numbers over 300 members. They have made appropriations of $11,000 to borrowers. The manner of disposing of appropriations is the same as in the Second Society. They will hold a series of public meetings during the Winter.

Increased Pay for the Police—Important Meeting of Captains and Sergeants.

For some time past the Captains and Sergeants of the Police Department have been maneuvering for a still further increase of pay, and last year the Captains lobbied, without success, to that end. Yesterday morning the different Captains in the force, with a delegation of one Sergeant from each of the forty-five Precincts, held a meeting at Police Headquarters, to take measures to urge their claims for increased salary before the State Legislature.

Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was elected Chairman, and briefly explained the purpose of the meeting, after which a brief debate was indulged in as to the best mode of securing the desired increase of pay. No sum was fixed on in the meeting, though it seemed to be pretty well understood that the proposed increase, if obtained, will make the pay of a Captain $3,000 per annum, and the pay of a Sergeant $2,500, while the Inspectors will be salaried at $4,000. This increase will make an additional outlay of $208,500, as the forty-five Captains will receive $1,000 additional each, the one hundred and seventy-five Sergeants $900 each additional, and the four Inspectors $1,500 each.

On motion an Executive Committee was appointed to determine upon the amount of funds ostensibly necessary for defraying of expenses in the Legislative lobby at Albany. The Committee consists of Capts. DE CAMP, WOGLOM, JACOBS, JAMESON, and CAMERON, with a formidable array of Sergeants, whose names could not be ascertained, as the details of the meeting were studiously withheld from the representatives of the Press by the managers of the affair.

When the subject of money was first mooted, Inspector DILKS remarked that it was all nonsense and a great mistake to talk of money being necessary for such a purpose. They did not propose to buy any votes.

Capt. JAMESON remarked that last Winter he had quite a different experience, for before he left Albany he had to send to his wife for $500, borrow $1,000 more from a friend, and he had signed a check for another $1,000.

The meeting then broke up, and the Executive Committee retired for a secret session. It remains to be seen whether this last effort of the Police will prove successful.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF PROSTITUTES.

On Sunday night, Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward, sent out a squad of officers in plain clothes, for the purpose of making a raid upon those degraded women who habitually parade the streets of the Ward. These officers patrolled the neighborhood and arrested fifty-five women, who were all of the most degraded character—several of them being somewhat intoxicated. When arraigned before the Captain, the prisoners gave some of the most singular names, such as "Susan Discharge," "Peculiar Kate," "Jane Rowdy," "Cock-eyed Ann," "Bourbon Lize," "Irish Mag," "Shuffling Jenny," "Curbstone Pet," "Mary Bounder," and others of similar import. After a merry night in the police cells, these unfortunate wretches were all arraigned before the Magistrate, who remanded them on a charge of disorderly conduct in default of $300 each for their future good behavior. The entire batch will no doubt proceed to Blackwell's Island to-day for a term of six months.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.

On Saturday evening, a person having the appearance of being a gentleman of wealth and refinement, registered himself at the St. James' as WALTER SCOTT WELLS, and was assigned to Room No. 125, which is on the fifth floor and fronting on Twenty-sixth-street. About 3 o'clock in the morning ROBERT CLOUGH, the night-watchman, hearing a noise on the corridor of this floor, looked up and saw the benign face of Mr. WELLS peering over the bannister. Thinking the matter worth a conference in the corridor, CLOUGH ran up the back stairs with a view of gaining the gentleman's room before him, in which, however, he was disappointed. A short but hotly-contested race ensued between the two men from opposite ends of the corridor for the door labeled 125, in which WELLS was the winner, and having gained the room, locked the door behind him. CLOUGH, standing outside, heard the crumpling of paper, as if in making up a parcel, and then heard the window raised. Being more than suspicious by this time, he rushed down into the street, and under the window of the restless guest found a parcel containing a picklock, a pair of key nippers, a rope, and other tools of the burglar's art. Roundsman BLACKMAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, took WELLS into custody, and he having been described in the complaint as *alias* Alfred Sing, *alias* Moore, was committed for examination.

A PICKPOCKET.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. MARCELLA J. SMITH, of No. 406 West Thirty-fourth-street, riding down town in a Grand and Forty-second street car, had her pocket picked of her wallet, containing $20. Upon her making known her loss, LIZZIE WEHMAN, who had sat next to her during all the time she had been in the car, made a great outcry as to her innocence before she was accused; but Detective YOUNG, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who had been summoned, saw her kicking the stolen wallet from under her and into the straw on the floor of the car. Therefore she was arrested and a complaint was made. She denied her guilt in the most positive terms, but was committed for trial at the General Sessions in default of $3,500 bail.

A HEAVY THEFT.

SAMUEL L. CAMPFIELD, of No. 541 Ninth-avenue, made a complaint alleging that EDWARD MCEWEN had been detected in an attempt to steal a barrel of sugar, worth $30 84, from his store. The prisoner pleaded intoxication as an excuse for the crime, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Court of General Sessions—Important Charge to the Grand Jury.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday at 11 A. M. The Court-room was densely crowded, among the audience being many distinguished visitors and personal acquaintances of the new City Judge, Hon. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, JR.

The people were represented by the new District-Attorney, Mr. Garvin, and his assistant, Mr. Robert C. Hutchins.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

After the Grand Jury had been impanelled, Judge BEDFORD delivered the following charge:

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: There is no better guide for the faithful performance of the sacred duties devolving upon you than the oath which has just been administered to each one of you—an oath solemn and impressive in its nature, definite in its character, comprehensive and yet concise in its terms. That oath, let me remind you, declares "that you shall diligently inquire and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge. The counsel for the people of this State, your fellows and your own, you shall keep secret. You shall present no one from any hatred or malice, nor shall you leave any one unpresented through fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward, but you shall present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to your understanding. So help you God." By the simple fulfillment of this oath, you will have at once discharged your duty to the State, to the accused and to your own consciences. Your duties will be onerous—your responsibilities great, and your power is, indeed, unlimited. For your acts you are irresponsible save to your own consciences. Therefore, in your deliberations, remember that while justice is done, let it be tempered with mercy. It has been said that "a Grand Jury ought to be thoroughly persuaded of the truth of an indictment so far as their evidence goes, and not to rest satisfied merely with remote probabilities; a doctrine that might be applied to very oppressive purposes." The importance and value of this remark you can all fully appreciate, steadily bearing in mind how easy it is for a Grand Jury to indict, and yet how difficult, very difficult it is for the party indicted ever completely to regain his good name once questioned by the fact of an indictment. The learned District-Attorney is the law officer of the Court, and either he or his assistants will be in readiness, should you at any time require legal advice. Sixteen of your body constitute a quorum, and twelve of your number must concur to find a bill. The statute makes it a misdemeanor for any Grand Juror or officer of the Court to disclose the fact that an indictment has been found for a felony against any one not in actual confinement, until such party be arrested. The statute makes it incumbent upon me to call your attention especially to the Excise, Usury, Lottery and Election laws; also to laws against the taking of illegal fees by public officers, and to an act passed March 3, 1860, to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets upon vessels; also to an act to suppress intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to an act for the suppression of the trade in and circulation of obscene literature, illustrations, advertisements and articles of indecent or immoral use, and obscene advertisements of patent medicines, passed April 28, 1868. With these few remarks, gentlemen, I will order to be placed in your hands "A Brief for Grand Jurors," prepared by Hon. A. Oakey Hall, the accomplished and eminently distinguished late District-Attorney of this county, whose ability, zeal and fidelity to the interests of the people, during his many terms of office, are so well known and so highly appreciated that they speak for themselves and need no comment. This "Brief" will be of great service and value to you in your deliberations during the present term. Gentlemen, you may now retire and enter upon your duties.

After the Grand Jurors had retired, Mr. Garvin called the attention of the presiding Judge to the alterations which were being made in the offices connected with the Court, which would necessarily disturb its business, and he therefore asked for an adjournment until Thursday next, which was granted.

Brooklyn Common Council.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Brooklyn held their first meeting for the year 1869 yesterday. Mayor KALBFLEISCH having called the Board to order, delivered his annual message, from which a few extracts are given here:

"The city is still steadily progressing in wealth, population and commercial importance. A collision between our crowded ferry-boats has occurred, but by the mercy of Providence its results were only sufficiently mortal to warn us of the folly of longer delaying to perfect our plans for effecting a permanent and safe means of transit across the river, by reminding us that every day that elapses ere we erect a bridge, we are exposed to the contingency of a calamity which might shroud hundreds of our homes and thousands of our citizens in mourning. I therefore heartily approve the recent action of your Honorable Body in assuming, under due restrictions, a proportion of the investment in the stock of the Bridge Company, commensurate with the benefit which the City will derive from the execution of this great work. The number of buildings which have been erected, and that are now in process of erection, within our limits during the past year, 3,307, greatly exceeds that of any former one. There is now in the Treasury to the credit of the City of the moneys raised for general purposes, over $200,000, and no item of account has been overdrawn during the past year. The money raised for Fire Department purposes, though double that of the former year, has been all expended. The law of last year placing this matter in the hands of a commission seems to me to have been a very doubtful improvement, as far at least as the expending of money is concerned, and unless the strict letter of the law is hereafter complied with, and the money raised distributed *pro rata* among the different companies, I am convinced that it will occasion great dissatisfaction among the members of the Fire Department. Our schools seem to be well attended, and notwithstanding that several large and convenient new school buildings have recently been occupied, the influx of pupils more than keeps pace with the addition to the school accommodation. The debt of the City, Dec. 31, 1868, amounted to $18,559,250. The interest on that amount was larger than the City had to pay for all the expenses of municipal government ten years ago. Rapid as is the growth of our City, great as are its resources and improvements, there is a limit to the yearly increase of real values, and to the percentage of addition we make annually to our property: we have to take care that our outlay and our augmentation of indebtedness shall year by year keep well within the margin of our net profits, or accumulation of savings. The example of our sister city, where numerous and independent public bodies, subject to no efficient supervision, and unchecked by each other, or by any common head, dispense her magnificent revenues with a more than imperial profusion, is a constant temptation before our Brooklyn public men to indulge in a rivalry of expenditure under which the more limited resources of our city would infallibly break down. With greater area, and nearly half as numerous a population, this city, if governed upon the scale of New-York City administration, would need to raise yearly by taxation a sum total which would exceed the full legal rate of interest upon our entire property valuation. Every man must see that, with taxes over seven per cent., capital and even citizens seeking merely a residence would avoid Brooklyn as a plague spot; and yet seven per cent. upon our valuation would hardly raise one-third the amount of the New-York Tax levy as annually voted by the Legislature at Albany, and in only five years more of increased outlay in the proportion which has prevailed in 1868, our rate of taxation will exceed seven per cent. The tax-payers of Brooklyn must obtain a city charter which will give them a government of supreme local authority, and responsibility centering in some common focus; or, before many years have elapsed, their property will be literally confiscated by the tax gatherer."

The message concludes with the Mayor's usual criticisms upon the various commissions acting independent of the Common Council, the Prospect Park Commission among the others.

The message was ordered to be printed.

The following officers were then elected: JACOB J. BERGEN, President of the Board; WM. C. DEWITT, Corporation Counsel.

A communication was received from the Mayor, disapproving the resolution awarding the contract to FRANCIS SWIFT for repairing and rebuilding the dock at the foot of North Second-street, because the amount voted, $16,500, was six times greater than the original cost of the pier, and the dock had not yet yielded more than $200 per annum to the city.

The Board then adjourned.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The first meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday. Mr. WM. J. OSBORNE, of the Sixth Ward of Brooklyn, was reëlected President.

Supervisor WHITEHILL presented the report of the Commissioners of the Newtown Creek Bridge, which set forth that the structure had been completed at a total expense of $13,750, which was to be equally divided between Kings and Queens Counties. A resolution to pay the proportion of Kings County ($6,087) was adopted.

The following standing committees for the year were appointed:

On Accounts—Messrs. Schenck, Powell, Little.

Accounts of County Treasurer—Messrs. Hall, Hutchings, Little.

Accounts of Storekeeper—Messrs. Cassidy, Murphy, Woodhead.

On Court-house—Messrs. Foran, Hall, Ryder.

On Penitentiary—Messrs. Foran, Howell, Cropsey.

On Jail—Messrs. Nelson, Shevelin, Smith.

On Almshouse—Messrs. Whitehill, Wilkeyson, Cassidy.

On Lunatic Asylum—Messrs. Howell, Hutchings, Foran.

On Hospital and Nursery—Messrs. Walsh, Stillwell, Smith.

On United States Deposit Fund—Messrs. Buck, Droll, Wills.

On Equalization of Assessment Rolls—Messrs. Cassidy, Walsh, Droll, Ryder, Tobey.

On General Taxes—Messrs. Hall, Kollmeyer, Johnson.

On Special and Local Taxes—Messrs. Stillwell, Buck, Wills.

On Laws and Application to Legislature—Messrs. Kollmeyer, Cross, Crooke.

On Salaries—Messrs. Droll, Buck, Woodhead.

On Jurors—Messrs. Nelson, Droll, Shevelin, Kollmeyer, Crooke.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Murphy, Cross, Cropsey.

THOMAS MARTIN was elected Janitor of the Courthouse, JOHN CLANCY and MICHAEL FINN were reëlected Engineers of the Jail, WILLIAM CADY was elected Keeper of the Deadhouse, and JOHN SMITH was reëlected Interpreter in the Courts.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday, the 13th inst.

Custom-House Changes.

Collector SMYTHE has made the following removals in the Custom-house; Peter J. Neefus, gauger, salary, $2,000 per year; Joseph R. Bleecker, vessel clerk, $1,600; Wm. DeLacey, impost clerk, $1,500; John Campbell, bond clerk, Third Division, $1,500; L. P. Wyman, registering clerk, Fourth Division, $1,400; Wright Nelson, clearance clerk, Fourth Division, $1,500; Edward K. Aldrich and Ten Broeck, store bookkeepers, Third Division, $1,200; Thomas Wynants and Michael Weiden, clerks in public stores, $1.200; Ephraim Miller, messenger, Third Division, $800; J. Binckell, messenger, Auditor's Department, $800. And the following day inspectors, receiving $4 per diem: Douglas F. O'Brien, John J. Gleason, H. M. Welling, C. G. Van Reypen, J. W. Bryce, J. L. Chapman, Samuel Harrison, and eight night inspectors, receiving $3 per diem.

Personal.

Hon. JOHN C. WEED, a member of the Connecticut Legislature, mysteriously disappeared from East Portchester on Saturday night last. He was last seen in the Post Office, and it is feared that he has either wandered off in a fit of temporary insanity, or that he has been foully dealt with.

JOHN A. MILLARD, a prominent lawyer of Troy, died in that city on Friday evening, aged 58 years.

The prominent arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday were as follows: Mr. Young, Minister from Honduras and Nicaragua, is at the Clarendon Hotel; Gen. Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, Hon. S. G. Reed, of Oregon, Hon. C. S. Gorten, of Buffalo, Hon. C. A. Washburn, of California, and Hon. C. F. Schuyler, of Savannah, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Hon. W. E. Post, of Elmira, and Hon. J. H. Selwyn, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Judge G. F. Comstock, of Syracuse, and Hon. Thomas M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, is at the Astor House.

Commodore William D. Slater.

Commodore WILLIAM D. SLATER, of the United States Navy, died at his residence in Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday morning. He was born in New-Jersey, and was appointed to the Navy from that State in 1809, winning his promotion step by step through long and arduous service. His name was borne upon the active service list for fifty-eight years, and of those years he spent twenty at sea, and the remainder in active service on shore. His last cruise ended in December, 1859, and seven years after he was transferred to the retired list, since which time he has made his residence at Elizabeth, N. J. His death resulted from rheumatism of the heart, from which he suffered acutely during the last days of his life. Commodore SLATER was seventy-four years of age.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REVIVALS IN THE BEACH-STREET CHURCH, BOSTON.—At the Beach-street Presbyterian Church, whose Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, came from New-York less than four months ago, the services last Sunday afternoon were of an interesting nature. Some forty were added to the church, twenty by professions and twenty by letter. Thirty were added last communion, making seventy within three months. According to the report read at the annual meeting of the Church last Friday, it would appear that since Mr. DUNN came, the income from pew rents has quadrupled, and over one hundred and fifty persons have taken pews and sittings. The congregation on Sabbath is one of the largest in Boston. Among the additions are some of the leading merchants and citizens. Rev. Mr. DUNN preached last Sunday evening to a crowded audience at the Old South Church, on the importance of decision of character. A good religious work is also in progress at the Presbyterian Church, East Boston.

REMOVAL OF THE DEODANDS FROM THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—A number of Police officers were yesterday engaged in removing the deodands from Ex-District-Attorney HALL's office to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where they will be in charge of Capt. JOURDAN. The murderous weapons which are to form part of a museum of crime in their new quarters include pistols, slungshots, knives, daggers and other instruments, nearly all of which have been instrumental in taking life. The collection also includes bills, notes, fractional currency, and a miscellaneous collection of burglars' tools.

THE DEATH OF MR. MUSSEY.—Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Mr. MOSES P. MUSSEY, who died suddenly from hemorrhage of the lungs. The deceased was a brother to B. B. MUSSEY, formerly well known as a book publisher in Boston, and as there was a large sum of money, a gold watch and other valuables found among his effects, his friends in this City are desirous of communicating with the relatives with a view of surrendering these articles to them. Information will be thankfully received by Mr. JOHN A. K. DUVAL, at Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting of the Tammany Society would have been held yesterday evening at Tammany Hall had there been a sufficient number of members present to form a quorum, but as this was not the case, there was no organization, and an adjournment took place, in accordance with the by-laws of the Society, until the first Monday of February next. There were present, Judge MCCUNN, Comm[illegible]sioner NICHOLSON, Mr. D. V. FREEMAN, Coro[illegible] ROLLINS, Mr. ALEXANDER SMALL, and Mr. HENR[illegible] [illegible]QUES.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon JOHN AMOS, JOHN A. HEWE[illegible] and J. JULIAN, all of Morrisania, riding in a sleigh, attempted to cross the track of the Harlem Railroad at Fordham, in front of the Albany express train going north. The locomotive, however struck their horse, which was instantly killed, and all of the persons were thrown out of the sleigh, but escaped without injury, except Mr. AMOS, who received two slight scalp wounds.

"THE NEW WORLD."—This is the title of a new and handsomely illustrated weekly, the first number of which has just been published by FRANK LESLIE. Its pages are supplied with literary matter of the most diversified and pleasing character from the pens of most eminent American and foreign writers. The indications are that it will soon take its place among the leading successes in this line of periodicals.

UNITED BENEVOLENT SONS OF IRELAND ASSOCIATION.—A society styled the United Benevolent Sons of Ireland has been lately formed, and meets twice a month over a saloon at No. 79 Bank-street. At a meeting last evening those present were addressed by Capt. MCCLELLAN, one of the members, upon his past course with regard to Fenianism. The Society has strong Fenian sympathies.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.—A valuable collection of works on American history, biographies and illustrated books of rare character, the property of Mr. T. H. MORRELL of this City, will be sold at public auction on the 12th and 13th of this month. Mr. MORRELL is well known as a collector, his sale two years since being highly attractive, and successful in the prices realized.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE.—Some time on Friday night JOHN GAFFNEY, aged 25, a native of New-York, quarreled with a man named PATRICK MCGALLIGAN in a liquor saloon in First-avenue, near Thirty-first-street, when GAFFNEY was stabbed in the abdomen. The wound proved a fatal one, as the victim died on Saturday night at the Bellevue Hospital. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest on Wednesday.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, HUGH KANE fell through the hatchway of the factory of the Singer Sewing-Machine, in Delancey-street, between Mangin and Thompkins, and was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FIRE IN NINTH-STREET.—At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the brass-finishing shop of the Morgan Iron Works, foot of Ninth-street, East River, causing a damage of $100, which is fully covered by insurance.

DEMOCRATIC UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—Last night elections were held by the Democratic Union Party in the several Wards, and delegates elected to the General Committee and the Ward Committees.

DEMOCRATIC UNION PRIMARIES.—The Primary elections of the Democratic Union organization were held in all of the twenty-two Wards of the City last evening. There was no contest and very little interest. The regular ticket was elected.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 111, being 41 less than the number recorded in the previous week. The total number of deaths in the city from the week ending July 4 to the week ending Dec. 26, 1868, was 5,301. The number recorded for the corresponding weeks of 1867 was 5,597, a difference in favor of 1868 notwithstanding the constant increase of the population, of 296 in the six months alluded to. The new year begins with an encouraging record.

SUICIDE.—THOMAS P. WALTERS, residing in St. Felix-street, near Flatbush-avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to one of the beams in the cellar of his house. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Mr. MICHAEL MCMAHON, a gentleman connected with the Clark Thread Mills, Newark, was brought before Commissioner WHITEHEAD, yesterday, charged with having passed a counterfeit $10 bill. Only a few days, before he had given the money to a Miss CONAKER employed at the mill, but having discovered it was not genuine, she returned it to him. He offered it at several banks, but they declared it was counterfeit, and as he was rather tardy in giving the girl proper money, he was arrested and brought before the United States Commissioner. After hearing the evidence of the cashier of the Thread Company and the paying teller of the Essex County Bank, Mr. MCMAHON was honorably acquitted of the charge of having passed the note with any guilty intent.

BURIED IN A SNOW-BANK.—A man named EDWARD DALTON, employed as a porter in a grocery store in Hoboken, was, a few days since, on his way home to Hudson City, when, at the top of the hill, he was so blinded with snow that he slipped off the road and fell to a ledge of rocks underneath, a distance of twenty feet. A carman passing that way, some time subsequently, heard the incessant barking of a dog, and, on going to the place whence the noise proceeded, discovered DALTON, partly buried in the snow, lying in an insensible condition. The unfortunate man was carried home, and at last accounts was doing well.

FIGHT FOR OFFICE.—Some time since the District-Attorney of Hudson County died, and the vacancy caused by his death was filled up by the Governor, who appointed Mr. LYONS, a Republican, to the office. In consequence of the recent election of a Democratic Governor for the State, the office of Prosecutor of the Pleas will be shortly open, and among the applicants already in the field are Messrs. WINFIELD, STOUT, OGDEN, A. K. BROWN, BESSON, BRETZFIELD and A. E. GARRETSON, all Democrats.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—CHARLES WESLEY ALLEN, WM. H. THOMAS and WM. JOHNSON were committed for trial yesterday, by the Recorder of Bergen, on a charge of having been implicated in the recent extensive robbery from Mr. MCKAY. A man named MCKNIGHT was first arrested for connection with the robbery, and a quantity of stolen goods was found with him. Information received from him led to the arrest of ALLEN, who also gave evidence implicating the two others. All the parties are in custody and will be tried at the next session of the Court.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 8 o'clock last evening, PATRICK O'CONNOR, a barkeeper at Fordham, was run upon by a runaway horse dragging a sleigh after him. The shaft struck O'CONNOR in the breast, penetrated some distance, and made a very serious wound. He was removed to a neighboring hotel and his hurts dressed.

HUDSON CITY ARRESTS.—The arrests in Hudson City during the month of December were as follows: Breach of city ordinances, 6; drunk, &c., 18; vagrancy, 4; theft, 6; wife desertion, 1, &c.—total, 36. Of the prisoners, 14 were Germans, 14 Irishmen, 6 natives, 1 Englishman and 1 Scotchman.

RIOT.—WM. KRUG, the barkeeper of BACHMAN's saloon, in that portion of Newark called "Mexico," was arrested yesterday and sent for trial on the charge of having seriously wounded a colored man named BRYANT.

A WIFE BEATER.—JAMES DOUGLASS, No. 18½ Academy-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday for giving his wife such a beating that she now lies dangerously ill. He struck her with a chair and felled her to the ground.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad have leased the Morris and Essex Road in order to get their coal more directly to New-York. They intend to run a milk train the entire length of the road.

INQUEST.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, commenced an inquest last evening on the body of the suicide, WARNOCK, who poisoned himself a few days ago at his boarding-house in Gregory-street, because he was unable to obtain work.

COLLISION.—One of the morning Newark trains came with such force into the Jersey City Depot, yesterday morning, as to knock over the bumper. Nobody was injured.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Hon. JOHN MEAD, of East Portchester, member of the Connecticut Legislature and Collector for the Town of Greenwich, on Saturday noon last, left about $800 with his wife, and shortly afterward went out to make some additional collections. He reached Rye station about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, since which time no tidings of his whereabouts have been discovered. His wife and friends are in a state of great alarm, feeling convinced that he has met with foul play. He is said to be between 30 and 40 years old, and of remarkably steady habits. It was proposed yesterday to arrange a numerous party to go out in search of Mr. MEAD, and should he not turn up by this morning, the proposed search will doubtless be carried out.

Chickering & Sons,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
RECEIVED THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL,
and the still higher recompense,
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
AT THE
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.

These were the highest awards of the Exposition, and the house of CHICKERING & SONS were the ONLY ONE so honored.

In the United States we have been awarded SIXTY-NINE FIRST PREMIUMS in direct competition with the leading manufacturers of the country, and at the Great Exhibition in London we received the highest award given to any manufacturer in the United States. Total, Seventy-one First Premiums, and the most flattering testimonials from the leading artists of the world.

WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

"An Acknowledged Institution."—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are among the acknowledged institutions of the land. What would our ministers, our lecturers, our lawyers, do without these invaluable Troches? To what an amount of "ahems" and coughs and throat clearings would we be all subjected, were it not for those all-powerful and soothing lozenges? We have tried them, and they did us good.—*New-York Waverley.*

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

All Soreness of the Eyes Removed by the use of WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Try it free at No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

MARRIED

HUDSON—HEYBECK.—On Friday, Dec. 25 1868, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Shackelford, WILBUR F. HUDSON to SUSAN A., youngest daughter of John G. Heybeck, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CHURCH.—At Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ill., on Sunday, Dec. 27, 1868, SARAH E. FULLER, eldest daughter of Henry Church, Esq., of Ogdensburg.

☞ Boston and Ogdensburg papers please copy.

CLAPP.—In Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1869, HENRY MARTIN, youngest son of Oliver M. and L. Antoinette Clapp, aged 3 years, 4 months and 14 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence, Cleveland-st., near Park-av.

CLARKSON.—In Weidelberg, Germany, on Friday morning, Dec. 11, PAULINE RIVES CLARKSON, wife of David M. Clarkson, of Newburg on the Hudson, New-York.

DAY.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 4, 1869, of consumption, MARY JEANNETTE, only daughter of Geo. H. and Jeannette L. Day, in the 16th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

EVANS.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 3, 1869, of pneumonia, Mrs. SARAH A. EVANS.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday morning, Jan. 6—her 69th birthday—at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Wm. J. Bryan, No. 238 East 50th-st.

EASTON.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 3, CHARLES EASTON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday morning, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st.

FUNCK.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, after a short and severe illness, Capt. JAMES FUNCK, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 126 East 27th st., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GRIEFF.—Early on Sunday morning, Jan. 3, ANN C. WORAM, wife of A. D. Grieff, of New-Orleans.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 12½ P. M. from the house of Mrs. Holmes, Main-st., Orange, N. J. Carriages will be in waiting at the North Orange Station on the arrival of the 11½ A. M. train from Hoboken to convey friends to the house.

HEITKAMP.—On Saturday, Jan. 2, at his residence at East New-York, CHARLES P. HEITKAMP, aged 76 years, 1 month and 7 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from the Lutheran Church, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HUNTINGTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 4, FRANCES A., wife of Rev. B. S. Huntington, Rector of the Church of the Evangelist.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the rectory, in Warren-st., near 6th-av., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M. The remains to be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

MCCOON.—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, after a short illness, Miss PHEBE MCCOON.

Her relatives and friends, and also those of her brother, Cornelius McCoon, and brother-in-law, Wm. H. Townsend, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Collegiate Church, corner 5th-av. and 29th-st., without further invitation.

MEIER.—On Monday, Jan. 4, HENRY F. MEIER, aged 5[illegible] years.

His friends and the members of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 49 Delancey-st., on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 1½ P. M.

☞ Members of Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their rooms, No. 8 Union-square, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 12½ P. M. prompt, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Bro. H. F. MEIER.

JOHN W. HOWARD, M.

JOHN NIXON, Secretary.

MITCHILL.—On Sunday, Jan. 3, after a long and painful illness, GEORGE MITCHILL, in his 56th year.

Relatives and friends of his family, and those of his brother, Samuel L. Mitchill, the Masonic fraternity and members of the St. Nicholas Society, are invited to attend the funeral from Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ST. NICHOLAS LODGE NO. 321, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are summoned to attend the funeral of BRO. GEORGE MITCHILL on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., from Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Companions of Phœnix Chapter and Sir Knights of Palestine Commandery are earnestly invited. Black hats and suits and white gloves will be worn. St. Nicholas Lodge will assemble at its rooms at 9 o'clock A. M.

JEROME BUCK, M.

MILES.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 3, after a long illness, BENJAMIN MILES, in the 49th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, William Miles, No. 229 Henry-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 6, at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

ROGERS.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 3, 1869, SAMUEL ROGERS, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral from Trinity Church on Tuesday, Jan. 5, at 3½ P. M.

SALTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 3, Commodore WM. D. SALTER, U. S. N.

Relatives and friends of the family, and officers of the U. S. Navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 6th inst., from the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STEARNS.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 2, ANNA S. PRENTISS, wife of Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D., and sister of Rev. Dr. Prentiss, of this City.

The funeral services will take place in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Friday morning, Jan. 1, FRANCIS A. THOMPSON, of this City, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Thomas Owen, and his brother-in-law, Abm. B. Van Nest, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 3 West 30th-st., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 10½ A. M.

WHITE.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 3, Mrs. EUNICE WHITE, aged 92 years, widow of the late Judge Dyer White.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Jan. 4, 1869, MINNIE M. WOOD, daughter of Andrew and Mary Wood, aged 3 years, 1 month and 13 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE AMERICAN LAW REVIEW
FOR JANUARY, 1869.
VOL. III., NO. 2.
READY THIS DAY.
CONTENTS.
I.—Confinement of the Insane. II.—Government Loans. III.—The Meteor. IV.—Arbitration Clauses. V.—Digest of the English Law Reports. VI.—Digest of Cases Decided in the United States Supreme Court. VII.—Digest of State Reports. VIII.—Book Notices. IX.—List of New Law Books. X.—Summary of Events Published Quarterly.
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FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

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NO. 336 BROADWAY.

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MIDLAND RAILROAD.
NOTICE.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1869, on the bonds of the towns and cities, issued in aid of the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, will be paid on presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo.
W. M. CONKEY,
Treasurer New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.
OSWEGO, Dec. 28, 1868.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT SCRIP.—The undersigned Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, under authority of a special act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and a judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will sell at public auction, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, granted by Congress to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, situated principally in the Counties of Oconto, Shawano and Waupacca, with some tracts in Outagamie, Brown and Winnebago Counties, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates or "scrip."

The object of the sale is to divide the lands among the holders of the scrip to whom it belongs, so far as practicable.

The lands were supposed to represent a value of about $1,800,000, or about $12 per acre.

Any scripholder who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of scrip to be canceled. If a sum less than $12 per acre is bid, the purchaser must pay in lawful money.

To provide a fund for the payment of costs and expenses, the person paying in scrip must pay one per cent. of the amount of his bid in money.

All money in the hands of the Commissioner at the conclusion of sale will be paid into Court, and will be applied, first, in payment of the costs and expenses of the proceedings; second, the remainder will be divided pro rata among the holders of all the scrip that remains uncanceled at the conclusion of the sale, whether such scrip is represented at the sale or not.

Purchasers will receive a certificate of sale signed by the Commissioner, which, when confirmed by the Court, is declared by statute to be equivalent to a deed of conveyance.

If, at the conclusion of the sale, a portion of the lands should remain unsold for want of bidders, and the scrip should not all be canceled, application will be made to the Court for the appointment of a Trustee, to whom such unsold lands will be conveyed in trust for the holders of the scrip uncanceled.

Scripholders can obtain printed lists of lands to be sold, with the comparative appraisal and remarks of examiners as to location, timber, &c., by application at the Company's office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at the Company's office in Chicago.

This examination was made about eight years ago, and does not show the exact present condition of the timber, as some depredations have been since committed.
JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Nov. 23, 1868.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

Milwaukee County Circuit Court.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Charles Butler et al.—The sale of the lands remaining unsold at the late sale on the 10th inst., has been continued until the 5th day of January, 1869, at the Seymour House, Oshkosh, Wis., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Over ninety thousand acres remain unsold. Scrip will be received as before, on all bids over $12 per acre.
JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., Bankers:

Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Chicago City Tunnel.
Charleston Gas Light Company.
Alabama State Eight Per Cents.
Missouri State, issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, "Convertible."
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Fifteen Per Cents.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January ensuing, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room on TUESDAY, 12th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-house, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE-STONE CO., MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company, and inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 18th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 o'clock P. M.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at its office, No. 22 William-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to vote upon the questions of increasing the capital stock of the Company and of levying further assessments. By order of the Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, Dec. 24, 1868.—The coupons due 1st of January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad,) will be paid on presentation at this bank after that date.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	109	109¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	107¼	107⅜
Coupon, 1881	110⅞	111⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	106		10-40 Registered	102⅝	103
5-20 Coupon, '62	111¼	111⅜	10-40 Coupon	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅞	107⅞	Gold	135⅜	135½
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅞	108¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	99	99⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	107	107¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS, PHILA. & N. YORK.

No. 3 Nassau-st.,
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges,
issue Bills of Exchange on
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort;
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MT. R. R. BONDS.

The Company will sell about 150 First Mortgage Bonds during each of the months of January, February and March, which will close the entire issue. Price for January, 85 and accrued interest. The prospect is, that for February the rate will be advanced 2½ per cent.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 43 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the SECOND NATIONAL BANK in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$832,187 01
Commercial paper	$541,537 01	
Demand loans on United States bonds	221,000 00	
Demand loans on other stocks and securities	69,650 00	
Bad debts, (see section 38)		
Other suspended and overdue paper		
Indebtedness of Directors		
United States bonds to secure circulation		300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		150,000 00
Due from other National Banks		20,256 17
Cash items, (including stamps)		15,161 85
Exchanges for Clearing-house		62,816 39
Bills of other National Banks		18,682 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		9,929 00
Legal-tender notes		66,840 00
Three per cent. certificates		285,000 00
Total		$1,710,872 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund	$130,000 00	
Interest	45 91	
Profit and loss	17,016 56	— 147,062 47
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	269,980 00	
Less amount on hand		
Amount outstanding		269,980 00
Individual deposits	$834,482 81	
Certified checks	14,495 68	
Cashier's checks outstanding	29,633 48	— 878,611 97
United States deposits		42,759 61
Due to National Banks		72,458 37
Total		$1,710,872 42

I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of the Second National Bank, New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of January, 1869.
T. B. CLIFFORD, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.
And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors,
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT our safe was broken open on the night of the 31st December, 1868, or the morning of Jan. 1, 1869, at No. 44 Hudson-st., New-York City, and the following taken therefrom: Twenty shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 14,247, indorsed; also a receipt from same Company for ten shares of same stock; also, $100 Five-twenty United States Bond, No. 42,763, second series, 1862; also, our own check, No. 974, on the Irving National Bank for $1,034 78, (date and name blank); also, our own check, No. 1,494, on the Central National Bank for $50, (date and name blank.) All persons are notified against purchasing or negotiating for the same, as notice has been duly given to stop payments and transfer thereon.
MEYER, DEUTSCH & CO.
NEW-YORK, No. 44 Hudson-st., Jan. 2, 1869.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND—BONDS WANTED.—This Company desires to purchase for its Sinking Fund, an amount of its mortgage bonds equal to $22,675 in cash, and will receive proposals for the surrender to it of any of said bonds to that extent. Proposals should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 12th of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the Company.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 247 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 45 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house TUESDAY, 12th inst. Polls open 12 to 1 o'clock, noon.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1869.
HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Dec. 24, 1868.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.
N. L. ANGIER, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Masterton Smith & Sinclair Stone Dressing Company will be held at their works, foot of East 26th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees and transacting any other business which may come before the meeting. Polls to continue open one hour. By order of the Trustees.
ALEXANDER MILNE, President.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

MEMPHIS CITY COUPONS CASHED.—Memphis and Charleston Railroad Bonds, Mississippi Central Railroad Bonds, Memphis and Tennessee Railroad Bonds, Shelby County Bonds and Coupons, South Carolina Railroad and State Coupons, Louisiana State Bonds and Coupons, bought at the highest market prices, by
LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR five Trustees of the Smith and Parmelee Gold Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. By order,
WM. H. HOLLISTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.
SOUTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

The July, 1868, Interest on Virginia Bonds and Registered Stock, payable at Richmond; and January, 1869, Interest on Louisiana State Bonds, payable at New-Orleans, collected and returns made promptly.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,184,782 14
Suspended and overdue paper		1,456 92
Overdrafts		99 16
United States bonds to secure circulation		882,000 00
Stocks, bonds and mortgages		65,297 26
Due from National Banks		66,665 60
Due from other banks and bankers		6,951 86
Real estate		221,175 14
Current expenses		43,496 13
Cash items		1,819 06
Exchanges for Clearing-house		954,780 20
Bills of other National Banks		1,341 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		1,127 52
Specie		71,012 52
Legal-tender notes		242,651 00
Three per cent. certificates		400,000 00
Total		$4,144,635 51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		115,577 71
Discount	$18,877 14	
Exchanges	7,839 81	
Interest	54,501 53	
Profit and loss	31,200 88	— 112,419 36
Circulating notes received from Compptroller	757,500 00	
Less amount on hand	10,167 00	
Amount outstanding		747,333 00
State Bank circulation outstanding		4,768 00
Individual deposits		1,082,722 97
Uncollected checks; exchanges for Clearing-house		954,780 20
Due to National Banks		102,108 95
Due to other banks and bankers		23,562 82
Dividends uncalled for		1,867 50
Total		$4,144,635 51

I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of "The Saint Nicholas National Bank of New-York," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of January, 1869.
WM. T. FARNHAM, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,895,959 85
Overdrafts		289 57
United States Bonds to secure circulation		150,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		5,000 00
Superintendent Bank Department State of New-York		4,100 00
Suspense account		869 93
Due from National Banks		214,984 97
Due from other banks and bankers		49,977 80
Real estate		5,724 86
Current expenses		129 39
Cash items, (including stamps)		24,707 91
Exchanges for Clearing House		371,690 93
Bills of other National Banks		25,785 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		4,708 00
Specie		89,224 26
Legal-tender notes		161,698 00
Three per cent. certificates		395,000 00
Total		$3,329,807 47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$450,000 00
Surplus fund		225,000 00
Discount	$632 49	
Profit and loss	5,223 61	— 5,856 10
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	132,500 00	
Less amount on hand	610 00	
Amount outstanding		131,890 00
State Bank circulation outstanding		4,054 00
Individual deposits		1,976,704 46
Due to National Banks		34,823 86
Due to other banks and bankers		107,453 10
Uncollected checks		371,690 93
Dividends unpaid		28,335 02
Total		$3,329,807 47

I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the Chatham National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of January, 1869.
WM. H. BROWN, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,418,564 95
Commercial paper	$994,111 74	
Demand loans	309,464 67	
Indebtedness of Directors	114,988 54	
Overdrafts		498 57
United States bonds to secure circulation		297,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		503,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		152,650 00
Superintendent Bank Department, Albany		6,000 00
Due from other National Banks		106,683 78
Due from other banks		2,054 66
Banking-house		50,000 00
Current expenses		1,450 67
Cash items		49,792 41
Exchanges for Clearing-house		238,152 62
Bills of other National Banks		27,292 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels)		4,341 98
Specie, viz.—Coin	$15,707 90	
Gold Treasury notes	39,020 00	— 54,727 90
Legal-tender notes		236,026 00
Three per cent. certificates		260,000 00
Total		$3,408,180 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		200,000 00
Discount	$606 71	
Interest	10,865 38	
Profit and loss	44,854 18	— 56,326 27
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$266,610 00	
Less amount on hand	2,862 00	
Amount outstanding		263,738 00
State Bank circulation outstanding		4,806 00
Dividends unpaid		38,461 50
Individual deposits	$1,686,369 76	
Certified checks	32,566 73	— 1,718,936 49
Due to National Banks		266,926 64
Due to other banks and bankers		58,965 64
Total		$3,408,180 54

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of January, 1869.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.
[U. S. Int. Rev. 5c. stamp, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1869:

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$431,422 64
Demand Loans	$50,500 00	
Over due paper	3,600 00	
Indebtedness of Directors	13,000 00	
Overdrafts		940 00
U. S. Bonds with Comptroller		257,500 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		31,000 00
Due from National Banks		18,061 11
Banking-house		11,900 00
Cash Items		5,577 51
Exchanges		113,471 62
National Bank Bills		31,645 00
Fractional Currency		8,580 00
Specie		12,323 28
Legal-tenders		70,050 00
Three per cent Certificates		135,000 00
Total		$1,127,471 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$250,000 00
Surplus		56,000 00
Exchange	26 53	
Interest	51 08	
Discount	3,188 31	
Profit and Loss	12,809 18	— 16,055 10
Circulation outstanding		224,040 00
Individual Deposits		581,376 06
Total		$1,127,471 16

I, R. HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to before me this January 4, 1869.
E. RING, Notary.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at its Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
C. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND MINNESOTA GOLD MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the usual place, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
D. W. DRAKE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 163 Bowery, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1869, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the McArthur Mining Company, for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 458 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.
N. S. W. VANDERHOEF, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1 ON SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 27 Pine-st., less five per cent. Government tax.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

WANTED—LOAN $20,000 TO $50,000 ON IMproved first-class real estate. Address Box No. 111 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1868.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., (free from tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.
A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1868.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 12.
A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in common stock, on and after Jan. 25, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED 1824.
OFFICES: No. 191 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY-ST., NEW-YORK; No. 11 COURT-ST., CORNER REMSEN, BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1869.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TEN (10) PER CENT, and Government tax (payable on demand) has this day been declared from the profits of the last six months.
TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand, at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand, free from Government tax.
GEORGE ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and also Two (2) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, tugs and launches, for the year 1868, both payable in gold, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 7th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.
NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable Jan. 6, 1869, and an annual dividend of four per cent. on the Common Stock, payable Jan. 15, 1869, both at the office of the Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, to holders of same as registered at closing of books, less the Government tax.
The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopen for transfer on the 18th of January next.
JOHN B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR AND ONE-HALF (4½) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, 19th December instant, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a dividend of Twenty per Cent., payable at their office in this City on the 12th day of January, 1869, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.
S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 2.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the six months ending 31st inst., has been declared this day, payable to the Stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1869, free of Government tax.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on the first MONDAY of January prox.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1869.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 14, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company, (free of Government tax,) has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 17, 1868, to Jan. 5, 1869, both inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 18th day of January, 1869.
Transfer books will be closed until the 18th prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax), payable on and after FRIDAY, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 31, 1868.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on and after Jan. 2, 1869.
JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 4, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from date until Jan. 2, 1869.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Jan. 4, 1869.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of taxes, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1869.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, FREE OF ALL TAXES, payable on and after MONDAY, 4th January next.
The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 4th January.
R. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th day of January, instant.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER OF GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until then.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, Jan. 2, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, and is payable on demand.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1869, free of tax.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, the 4th inst., at their office, No. 166 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable to the shareholders on and after Jan. 4.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1868.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared the usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, payable on and after the 18th of January. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal, and bear interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months, and one per cent. for three months, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE AND BOWERY, Dec. 22, 1868.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on all deposits entitled thereto, be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will date interest from Jan. 1; interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF SOUTH 2D AND 4TH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (Late Williamsburg, L. I.)
DIVIDENDS AND EXTRA DIVIDENDS.
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 18, 1869.
An EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time, at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and will draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sunday and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Monday and Saturday afternoons, from 4 to 7 o'clock.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1868.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on sums of $500 and under: SIX PER CENT. on sums of over $500, which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 18th January.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January.
Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Fulton and Concord sts.
DEC. 21, 1868.
Depositors in this bank are hereby notified that, in conformity with its by-laws and regulations, interest at the rate of
EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on their accounts not exceeding $1,000, and SEVEN per cent. per annum on those of greater amount, will be credited thereon on the 1st day of January, 1869, payable on and after the 19th day of that month.
A uniform rate of interest will, after the 31st inst., be allowed on accounts from $5 to $3,000, and at a rate of one per cent. per annum more than on larger sums.
HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 Third-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)
1869—JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government Tax) on all sums from $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 20, or if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account and draw interest from the 1ST, THE SAME as a deposit.
DEPOSITS MADE on or before JAN. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
SIX PER CENT. Interest (free from Government Tax) allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 25TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2?, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free of Government tax,) will be paid depositors, on all sums entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.
INTEREST not withdrawn will draw interest as principal from Jan. 1.
DEPOSITS made NOW will draw interest from Jan. 1 at the rate of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month. Rate SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st of January.
HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free of Government Tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.
Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868.
JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,647,635 68.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the thirty-sixth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on all sums not exceeding $1,000; and Five Per Cent. on larger sums; payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869, free of Government tax. The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
will allowed Depositors, July 1, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSItors at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and SIX per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax and payable on and after Jan. 18, 1869.
All interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest accordingly.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per cent. interest, (free from taxes) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance in Park-place.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1869.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.
Interest begins the first of every month.
Deposits on or before Jan. 21, draw interest from the 1st.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, draw interest from Jan. 1; 6 per cent interest, free of tax, up to $5,000.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WILLIAM GRANDY, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ZACHARIAH C. DEAS, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES L. VOSE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of January A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRISON D. HUNT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 38 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARCHIBALD S. THOMPSON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of AUGUSTUS PETTIBONE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly carrying on business as a member of the firms of Pettibone & Platt and Pettibone & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4 in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID B. DEARBORN and GEORGE A. DEARBORN, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition at the City of New-York in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 5, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DREYFUSS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Dreyfuss, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of December, 1868.
d29-law3wTu*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. MOOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas H. Mook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of December, 1868.
d22-law3wTu*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. BROOME, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James E. Broome, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d22-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS E. BOYES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas E. Boyes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of January, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d22-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ADOLPH LINDEMANN, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
d29-law3wTu* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL HEALY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael Healy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
H. EDWIN TREMAIN, No. 167 Broadway, Attorney for Petitioner.
d28-law3wTu*

NO. 1,632.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern district of New-York.—In the matter of CALEB W. LACY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Caleb W. Lacy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d29-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY R. McBRIDE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry R. McBride, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of December, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d29-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR TREADWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of October, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Edgar Treadwell, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
ja5-law3wTu* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 1,917.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES CHAMPLIN GARDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Champlin Gardner, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja5-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,339.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORVIS M. MOORE and BENJAMIN F. LEWIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Orvis M. Moore, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and Benjamin F. Lewis, of the City of Cincinnati, in the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Orvis M. Moore, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 2d day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, No. 137 Broadway, New-York,
ja5-law3wTu* Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and laundress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or genteel boarding-house; does up linen in style; or as regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $16. Call at No. 3?8 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a Protestant, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle, if necessary; good reference. Inquire at No. 219 Madison-av., for two days, from 11 to 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, one who understands shirt polishing and French fluting, and all kinds of fineries done up in magnificent style; no objection to go out by the day. Call or address No. 427 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Ring third bell.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 342 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., one pair of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very efficient English Protestant; unexceptionable references. Call at or address No. 180 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she is an excellent maker of bread, cake, jellies, soups and pastries, and has first-class City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 18th-st., two doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION IN A private family as cook and to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 West 27th-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as cook; good bread and biscuit baker; would go as laundress; has five years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 2?6 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; will assist in the care of children or in chamber work; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 10? East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do light housework and to mind children in a private family; willing and obliging; is very fond of children. Call or address, for two days, A. P., No. 10 Amity-place.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; makes pastry, soups and jellies; does the coarse washing; wages $14; City or country. Call or address No. 318 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman as laundress; would do chamberwork; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; no objection to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., City and country, situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL; is a good plain sewer; understands braiding, embroidery and crochet work; would attend store, or in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French woman who speaks English fluently, as nurse and seamstress; best of City references. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is willing to assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 353 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do the general housework of a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 204 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl to take care of children; has the best of reference. Address THOMPSON, Union-square Post Office, for four day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as experienced cook in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 152 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 158 West 27th-st., one flight of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or to do the housework for a small family; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 194 Varick-st.

WANTED—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to procure a situation for a chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, from 10 till 2, at No. 51 West 25th-st.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERstands her business thoroughly will go out by the day or week in private families. Call at or address No. 144 East 28th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress; would be willing to assist in whatever is required; good City reference. Call at No. 268 3d-av., corner 23d-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN FRENCH FAMily by a French girl; has City references. Apply at No. 155 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 321 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 232 West 31st-st.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS supplied at the shortest notice at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUation by a young man lately landed from the old country; has references from some of the best families; has no objection to the country. Address JOHN FITZPATRICK, at Mrs. Maher's, No. 362 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman and groom and to make himself useful; can milk if required; good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; can milk; good City references. Address L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation for a young man, who has been a long time in his employ, as coachman or groom; or would work in a store. Apply at No. 37 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, as coachman or gardener; small family; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address P. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has good reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to City or country. Address G. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call at or address J. S., No. 26 East 34th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; understands his business well; first-class driver; best of reference from present employer. Address J. C., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST DISENgaged, a situation as waiter in a private family; has first-class reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 20? *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or to take care of a place, by a single man; City or country; good reference. Address W. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man that has had long experience in this City; first-class City reference given. Can be seen at private stable, No. 6 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A Protestant man in a private family. For references apply at present employer, JAMES, No. 173 5th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING AN EXTENSIVE City acquaintance desires a position, to sell goods on commission, in a large importing house; none but those who are importing large and full lines of shawls, silks and laces need answer. Address O., Box No. 4,045 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address G., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR EXCELLENT SITUATIONS, a large number of nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, ladies' maids, laundresses, cooks of all kinds, and all English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, suited at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av. and 25th-st., are wanted a number of servants to fill places now vacant, viz., ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, and girls for every work.

TO STONE MASONS.—WANTED, SIX GOOD stone masons, to go to the Isthmus of Panama; none but temperate men, and who can bring good recommendations, will answer. Apply at No. 219 3d-av.

WANTED—A BOY OF ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age, who writes well and can furnish good references, in a broker's office; one just from school preferred. Address PETROLEUM, Box 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; NONE BUT FIRST-class need apply. At No. 321 West 22d-st., between 1 and 3 P. M.

COPYIST WANTED.—ADDRESS, WITH specimen of handwriting, which must be plain, bold and handsome, LEX, Box No. 414 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON NECKties, scarfs, &c. No. 73 Franklin-st.

OFFICE BOY WANTED AT NO. 165 Broadway, Room No. 17.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PERSON TO adopt a male infant a few days old. Address AMERICUS, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, for an interview.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Jan. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Feb. 6
ST. LAURENT	ROUSSEAU	SATURDAY, Feb. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10
Chief Cabin Cabin	$130
Second Cabin Passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Cabin Cabin Passage	145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock noon.

ACADIA	Jan. 9	BRITANNIA	Jan. 30
IOWA	Jan. 16	UNITED KINGD'M	Feb. 6
CALEDONIA	Jan. 23	EUROPA	Feb. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY,
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	Jan. 6, at —
COLORADO	3,015 tons	Jan. 20, at —
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Jan. 27, at —
MANHATTAN	2,965 tons	Feb. 3, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON.
Will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA	Jan. 7	TRIPOLI	Jan. 28
ALEPPO	Jan. 14	PALMYRA	Feb. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday, Jan. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax)	Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Jan. 16, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 23, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK, AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Jan. 9, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE—TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ALASKA sails on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 4 P. M. Friday, 8th inst.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine side-wheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows ... Jan. 16

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 28,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 7, 1869.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Jan. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 21.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES	NELSON	SATURDAY, Jan. 9
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, Jan. 16

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company.—Steamer ARIZONA sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.

Freight received until 4 P. M., WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents.

SHIPPING.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail on the following THURSDAY.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. W. B. Gill, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, on account of the United States, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry-road, in the City of Philadelphia, Penn., on THURSDAY, the 7th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M., the following-named articles of damaged clothing and equipage, rags, &c. &c., viz.:

29 Forage Caps,
28 Blankets, woolen,
314 Uniform Coats,
65 Uniform Jackets, cavalry,
1,833 Uniform Jackets, light artillery,
819 Great Coats, horsemen,
30 Great Coats, footmen,
64 pair Trousers, horsemen,
292 pair Trousers, footmen,
137 Sack Coats, lined,
16 Sack Coats, unlined,
470 Shirts, flannel and knit,
809 pair Drawers,
167 pair Stockings,
20 Haversacks,
897 Knapsacks, strapped,
2,709 Ax Handles,
62 Hatchet Handles,
411 Camp Colors,
3 Storm Flags,
82 Canteens, complete,
221 Trumpet and Bugle Cords and Tassels,
2,798 pounds Burlaps, old,
1,160 pounds Cuttings, white cotton,
10,161 pounds Cuttings, old tent,
2,365 pounds Paper, old,
1,463 pounds Rope, old,
7,974 pounds Scraps, iron,
286 pounds Scraps, old knapsacks,
600 Boxes, old,

1 lot Lumber, old; also, a quantity of Chevrons, Feathers, Fifes, Scales, Drums, &c., &c.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above mentioned, and continue from day to day until the whole of the property advertised is sold.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

All property purchased must be removed within five days from the date of the sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at that of the Military Storekeeper at the Schuylkill Arsenal.
D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General United States Army.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE LEASE, fixtures and furniture of the "Occidental," late "Wyoming Hotel," No. 333 Greenwich-st.

ALLEN & BROWN will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the lease, fixtures and furniture contained in the building No. 333 Greenwich-st., known as the late "Wyoming Hotel." Sale positive, to the highest bidder. By order of the mortgagees.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at his salesroom on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, at 10½ o'clock, a fine assortment of rosewood parlor, chamber, dining-room, library and chamber suites, pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil-paintings and engravings, superb lace curtains; also, a nice assortment of silver-plated tea and coffee sets, castors, liquor stands, trays; also, two iron safes; also, about 100 Masonic engravings.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 5, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
250 Cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
3,000 Drums, new crop, Smyrna Figs.
68 Cases, new crop, Smyrna Figs.
968 Boxes, new crop, Smyrna Figs.
1,500 Packages Malaga Raisins.
100 Bags Naples Walnuts.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
FREE NIGHT CLASSES.

The course of twelve lectures on "Chemistry Applied to the Arts," by Prof. CHARLES S. STONE, will be commenced on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7¾ o'clock, in the chemical lecture-room, on the fourth floor, and will be continued on each WEDNESDAY EVENING until completed. Subject—*The Metals and their More Important Compounds.*

The course of instruction on *The Science of Government* will be given by M. RICHARD LEVERSON, Esq., by the Socratic method of question and answer, in the music hall, in the fourth story, commencing on THURSDAY, the 21st January, at 7¾ P. M., and on each successive MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENING until completed. The Inaugural Address will be given in the great hall on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st January, at 8 P. M. Admission free. Tickets for either course can be had on application at the office during the day and evening of the present week.

Casual visitors will always be admitted before 7¾ P. M., without ticket.

The regular free course of Scientific Lectures to the working classes will be continued on every SATURDAY EVENING, in the great hall, until next April. The lecture for Jan. 9 will be given by Prof. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS. Subject—*The Horse.*

Tickets can be had, gratis, at Van Nostrand's, No. 191 Broadway, at Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway, and at the office and reading-room of the Institute.

The free Gallery of Art is open day and evening.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Four vacancies after the Holidays.
G. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping, or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 18. Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, carpeted and neatly furnished; steam heat; gas light; rates reasonable. GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 126 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

TO MOTHERS.—HOME EDUCATION.—Method especially adapted to delicate, precocious children, graduating young ladies or adults; great progress in three months. No. 56 West 44th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island.
E. KINDS, Principal.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM STEINHEUER, plaintiff, against BLANCHE STEINHEUER, defendant.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 16, 1868.
CHARLES WEHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of November, 1868.
CHARLES WEHLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CUSTOM AND flouring mill, near a beautiful and flourishing village on the Erie Railway; best of water power. Inquire of DEMAREST WYGANT, No. 177 Reade-st., New-York.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A JOBBING and manufacturing jewelry business. Parties with good reference can address BROADWAY, Box No. 115 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, will let to a family a pleasant suite of rooms with first-class board; location central, above 27th-st.; highest references. Address A. B., Box No. 163 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and daughter (6 years old); front room, with bedroom adjoining; location between 20th and 30th sts.; terms moderate. Address A., Box No. 1,269 Post Office.

NO. 30 WEST 19TH-ST.—A DESIRABLE second floor, (three rooms,) handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or a family; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at fair prices; rooms large and well furnished; A 1 table, at No. 39 Great Jones-st.; front basement to rent for an office.

NO. 53 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE.—Handsome furnished rooms, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a few day boarders.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely-furnished front room on third floor, without board, $3 per week; with breakfast, $6. Address B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A large room, with hot and cold water and full board. Address, stating terms and particulars, W. J. S., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Superior suites of rooms, with private table, if required; also, single rooms, with board, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av.

NO. 44 WEST 33D-ST.—A PARLOR AND bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, to let, with or without private table; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

WANTED—BOARD IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY, in exchange for teaching music, or French, or German. Hoboken preferred. The lady has been teaching several years. Address S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 658 Greenwich-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 125.—FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite, or single, with board, permanent or transient; private table if desired.

TO LET—AT NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST., FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms, convenient for housekeeping, with or without board.

ELEGANT ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS BOARD. Apply to W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.

Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.

For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Famingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Otisville and intermediate Stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:15 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate Stations.

4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and Stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6 P. M.—Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South. By this Train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, Daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M., Way Train for Otisville—1:45 P. M., for Paterson—6:30 P. M., Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South—8 P. M., Emigrant and Way Train—11 P. M., for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway and Depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, is this dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of
ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO.,
for the purpose of transacting a dry goods, importing and jobbing business in the City of New-York, and have taken the store No. 355 Broadway, recently occupied by Strang & Adriance.
THEODOSIUS STRANG,
JAMES B. ADRIANCE,
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
JOSEPH B. LOCKWOOD,
EDWARD B. ADRIANCE.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities.
JOHN HONE, JR.,
Late with August Belmont & Co.
H. L. NICHOLAS,
Late with W. R. Travers, Esq.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF MR. THOMAS RAVEN, in the firm of RAVEN & BACON, ceases from this date. The remaining partners will continue the manufacture and sale of pianos at their warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, and at their factory, No. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., under the same style.
RICHARD RAVEN,
FRANCIS BACON,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1868. WILLIAM H. KARR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of KEEN, GILLEY & GERMOND, expires this day by limitation. The business of Bankers and Stock Brokers will be continued from this date under the firm name of GILLEY & GERMOND, with J. NELSON TAPPAN as special partner.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.—No. 36 Broad-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of COLLIER & LU GAR, No. 176 Broadway, for the importation and sale of diamonds, watches and fine jewelry.
H. N. COLLIER,
late with Randall & Baremore.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. J. B. LU GAR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of EDMUND YARD, JR. & CO., for the importation of white goods, laces, &c., at No. 84 Leonard-st.
EDMUND YARD, JR.,
WILLIAM W. YARD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869. JOHN O. WILLIS.

JAN. 1, 1869.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the firm of BLOOMER, GRIFFITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
THEOPHILUS J. BLOOMER,
JAMES L. GRIFFITH,
HARRIET H. RIKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
THIS DAY, CLARENCE S. BROWN, OF New-York, retires from, and FREDERIC CHALMERS, of Liverpool, is admitted to, partnership in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated DANIEL H. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

OFFICE OF GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,
No. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. HENRY N. TITUS IS ADMITTED A partner in our house from this date.
GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.
MR. GEORGE A. SOPER WITHDRAWS from our firm from this date, on account of ill health.
JOHN A. ISELIN & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, SOUND TEAM OF young bay horses, 15.3 high; also set of double harness and one two-seat sleigh; will be sold reasonable, as the owner is going to Europe this Spring. Apply at Van Bask's private stable in Washington-alley.

FOR SALE—A BROWN MARE, 7 YEARS OLD, 15½ hands high; can trot near 3 minutes; was bred by Hambletonian; is warranted sound and kind in all harness; also a sleigh in good order, to seat two persons. Inquire at 307 East 23d-st., in blacksmith shop.

BARGAIN.—$250 FOR BUSINESS TOP WAGON, harness and fine horse, 6½ years; warranted perfectly sound and kind, strong and true. Apply at No. 180 West Houston-st.

FOR SALE—PONY SLEIGH, WITH ROBES and double harness; also two phaetons. Apply at private stable, No. 118 West 18th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1868.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1869; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
6,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.
1,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-[illegible] pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS, (to be of any required weights.)
3,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
300 reams Cover Paper, measuring 21x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
3,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)
1,000 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JOHN D. DEFREES,
Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC PRINTING,
FORTIETH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Joint Committee of Public Printing of the Fortieth Congress, third session, invite sealed proposals until the 14th of January, 1869, for reporting and publishing the debates in Congress, in accordance with the following section of an act approved July 20th, 1868:

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the publication of the debates in Congress are hereby repealed from and after the 4th day of March next, and the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and required to invite proposals for the publication of the actual proceedings and debates in Congress, upon a plan and specifications to be previously published by them, and shall also ascertain the cost of such publication by the Superintendent of Public Printing, and shall report as soon as practicable such proposals and estimate of cost, together with a bill to provide for the publication of the debates and proceedings of Congress.

The joint committee have adopted the present plan of publication, in a daily paper containing no political matter, and subsequently, after revision, in a quarto form, but they also invite propositions for publication in other forms, as the whole subject is to be laid before Congress for its final approval and action.

All proposals should embrace: First, the furnishing of a corps of reporters for each House, acceptable to its Committee on Printing, and sufficiently large to report the debates promptly.

Second—The publication of the debates in a daily paper, to contain no political matter, to be issued in time to be sent from Washington by the earliest mails leaving on the morning of its publication; the proposition to state the kinds of type to be used, and the price per thousand ems, including all changes, corrections and additions to matter put into type; also, the prices for the publication of written or printed matter not reported; and also the weight, size and quality of the paper to be used.

The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each number of the paper so printed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Third—The transpositions of the reports so printed into quarto form, without any extra charges for corrections, and the cost of printing this quarto edition on paper to be furnished by Congress, including dry-pressing and delivery for binding. The proposal to state what the first five hundred copies of each signature of the quarto edition so printed and dry-pressed will be furnished for, and what each additional copy will be furnished for.

Fourth—Persons making proposals will state whether or not they propose to make any additional charges for mailing the daily edition, messengers, indexing the quarto edition, waiting for copy, or any other service connected with the reporting and publication of the debates; and if they do, to state what those charges will be, with the understanding that no claim will be made for remuneration or extra compensation in any shape beyond what is embraced in the proposals.

No proposal will be received unless accompanied with a bond with security, to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $25,000 that the bidder or bidders shall execute the work if the Joint Committee on Public Printing desire to make the contract with him or them, and each proposal must also be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making it can command the necessary facilities, and are practically acquainted with the business of publication.

The joint committee will furnish any desired information that they may possess concerning these proposals, on application to John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for the Publication of the Debates in Congress," and addressed to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JOHN D. DEFREES, Congressional Printer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for constructing the portion of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, embracing about 2,650,000 cubic yards of earth-work, the delivery of materials for and construction of 4,500 lineal feet of truss bridging, 25,000 lineal feet of pile and trestle bridging, and for delivery of 400,000 cross-ties and other materials, will be received at the Company's office, in the City of New-Orleans, up to 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

Maps and profiles of the line, plans of structures and approximate amounts of work to be done, will be exhibited at the same office, on and after December 10, 1868, and blank forms furnished for contracts, specifications, propositions, &c., &c.

All proposals to be addressed to Henry Van Vleck, Chief Engineer for the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, New-Orleans, La.

The Company reserves the right to reject any proposal which for any reason may be deemed unsatisfactory.
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
President N. O., M. and C. R. R. Co.
Office of the Company in New-York, No. 31 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
COR. OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1869, for the erection of two frame buildings at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, of one and a half stories each, of the following dimensions: 26 ft. x117 ft. and 26 ft. x75 ft., each building having a porch front and rear.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at this office.

Bidders must state the time within which they will complete the work, and will be required to give guarantee (two responsible sureties) for the faithful compliance with the agreement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Payment will be made when the work is completed, upon the acceptance of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Hamilton.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Asst. Qmr. Gen. U. S. A.

REWARDS.

REWARD.—A REWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid from the "Metropolitan Reward Fund" to the person or persons who shall furnish information which shall secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, in front of No. 42 East 12th-st., on the 31st December, 1868, at about 7 o'clock A. M., feloniously robbed, assaulted and wounded Charles M. Rogers, of which wounds said Charles M. Rogers died on the 2d of January, 1869.

By order of the Board of Metropolitan Police.
JAN. 2, 1869. J. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk, M. P.

CLEAR SIGHT SECURED BY THE use of the pure French crystal glasses, obtained at CHAPMAN'S, No. 1149 Broadway, above 26th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—GENEVIEVE.
Sole Lessee and Director ... J. GRAU
THIS (TUESDAY) and TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENINGS, last two nights of
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
with its immense cast and splendid mise en scene.

Mme. ROSE-BELL being indisposed Mlle. DESCLAUZAS will assume the part of Drogan.
MLLE. RIZARELLI AS GENEVIEVE.

Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, (original role of Pitou,) with the strength of the company, comprising 140 persons.

Herve's renowned opera bouffe, L'ŒIL CREVE, will be produced, for the first time in America, Thursday.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—L'ŒIL CREVE.
Sole Lessee and Director ... J. GRAU
First production in America of HERVE'S celebrated opera bouffe, L'ŒIL CREVE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, AT 8.
Words and music by the same author.

Mr. Grau has the honor to announce that the second novelty of the season at the Theatre Francais, after the incomparable success of Genevieve de Brabant, will be the first production in America of

L'ŒIL CREVE.

In announcing this chef d'œuvre of the gifted composer Herve, it is proper to observe that to him belongs the credit of having originated the school of modern French opera now so universally recognized under the name of opera bouffe, and it was the success of Herve's brilliant example that tempted Offenbach to become his potent rival.

L'ŒIL CREVE,
with a most powerful cast and with that inimitable brilliance of mise en scene of which the Theatre Francais has become so celebrated,
WILL BE PRODUCED NEXT THURSDAY.

The cast will comprise Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, Petit, together with the entire strength of the company, comprising 140 persons.

Seats for the first three nights of L'ŒIL CREVE can now be secured after 9½, half price.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY IN THEATRE. Fifteenth week, and last but three, of the brilliant engagement of the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE. EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES,
ERNANI;
Or the
HORN OF A DILEMMA,
supported by the whole strength of the company. To commence with THE QUIET FAMILY.

Other afternoons, MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY
KATE KEARNY AND POPULAR FARCE.

At all hours of the day, in the Museum and Lecture-room, COM. FOOTE, MISS NESTELE and LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA, MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS, 1,000,000 curiosities, and, just added,
THE INEXPLICABLE SEA MONSTER,
part beast and part fish, is over 33 feet in length, and girts 21 feet, valued by its owner at $30,000.

1869. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 1869.
LA COTERIE
GRAND FANCY DRESS HOP,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1869.

Under the auspices of the gentlemen connected with the offices of the Astor House, St. Nicholas Hotel, Fifth-av. Hotel, Hoffman House and Coleman House, where tickets can be obtained.

MUSIC.

Chef d'Orchestre	Harvey B. Dodworth
Directors of Promenade Bands,	P. Leasch and T. J. Dodworth
Director of Military Band	E. Myer

DECORATIONS:

Scenic artists	Dunbar and White
Singing birds, perfumed jets d'eau,	Goldsberger and Fortunio
Chandeliers	Kitchen & Co
Gas ornamentations	M. L. Curtis & Co
Floral emblems, wreaths, bouquets, &c.,	Mme. L. Schmidt and Son
Le Papier sur le plancher	H. Mattack
Caterers	Bladen & Hennin
Costumers	Seaver and Bolwell

OFFICERS:

G. R. SIMONS	President
G. S. ADAMS	Vice-President
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.	Secretary
GEO. W. RUNKLE, Jr.	Treasurer

DIRECTORS:
PETER E. ABEL and HARRY C. RISLEY.
MANAGERS:
K. B. GEORGE, S. S. JONES, C. T. JONES,
S. B. CHAFFEE, C. H. KING, H. L. TRACY,
A. J. HUNTOON, T. THOMPSON, A. C. FOSTER.

Private Boxes can now be secured at the office of the Fifth-av. Hotel.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
READINGS,
UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,)
SHAKSPEARE AND DICKENS.
1. Henry IV. Hotspur—Falstaff.
2. Winkles' Midnight Adventure.
THURSDAY EVENING, THE RIVALS,
With the assistance of
MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF.
Admission $1. 8 o'clock.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL.
PRIVATE COACHMEN'S B. C. SOCIETY,
at
IRVING HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1869.
JOHN F. CRONEN, President.
THOMAS CONDON, Secretary.
MUSIC BY SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT,
PRECINCT NO. 26,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1869.

NOTICE.—COMPANY TO THE NINTH REGIMENT BALL THIS EVENING, at the Academy of Music, will be admitted at the main entrance in Irving-place. Coaches conveying company to the Ball will approach from the north through Irving-place.

In taking up, coaches will form in 14th-st., toward 3d-av. Gentlemen will please take the coach at the door and not wait for any particular coach. Fare in all cases will be one dollar for each passenger, without regard to distance in the City. No coach will be allowed in line but such as are passed by inspection.
JAMES GREER,
Captain and Inspector Hackney Coaches.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1869, at 8 o'clock.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For paving, with trap-block, Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth streets.

Second—For laying crosswalk from southeast to the southwest corner of Greenwich and Morton streets.

Third—For filling sunken lots between Broadway and Ninth-avenue, Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets.

Fourth—For paving, with trap-block, Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue.

Fifth—For paving, with stone-blocks, Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Sixth—For building sewers in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-second streets, with branches, and in Sixty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Seventh—For flagging sidewalks in Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-second-street.

Eighth—For flagging sidewalks in Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.

Ninth—For building sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-fourth streets, with branch in Seventieth-street.

Tenth—For flagging sidewalks on the east side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.

Eleventh—For flagging sidewalks in Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Twelfth—For setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging sidewalks in East-street, from Broome to Grand.

Thirteenth—For building sewer in Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Fourteenth—For flagging sidewalks at numbers four hundred and twenty-three and four hundred thirty Ninth-avenue.

Fifteenth—For building sewers in Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first streets, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, with connecting branches in Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on,

First—Both sides of Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-sixth-street, to the extent of half the block on both sides of the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Greenwich-street and the southerly side of Morton-street to the extent of half the block from the southeasterly and southwesterly corners of Greenwich and Morton streets.

Third—Lots known as ward numbers five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and sixty-four, on block number one hundred and nine, bounded by Broadway, Sixty-third-street, Ninth-avenue and Sixty-second-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from First to Second-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

Fifth—Both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

Sixth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from fifty-ninth to Sixty-third-street; also both sides of Sixtieth, Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, and the southerly side of Sixty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; also the southerly side of Sixty-seventh-street, from Madison-avenue to a point one hundred and fifty feet easterly.

Seventh—Both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fiftieth-street; also the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street.

Eighth—The southerly side of Sixteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B.

Ninth—The easterly side of Fourth-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-fourth-street; also both sides of Seventieth, Seventy-first, and the southerly side of Seventy-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Tenth—The easterly side of Greenwich-street, from Battery-place to Morris-street.

Eleventh—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Twelfth—The westerly side of East-street, from Grand to Broome-street.

Thirteenth—Both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Fourteenth—Lots known as numbers four hundred and twenty-eight and four hundred and thirty Ninth-avenue.

Fifteenth—Both sides of Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; also, both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-second-street; also, the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Fortieth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 5, 1869.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF HILTON A. FOWLER, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BARKER, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Dexter Reynolds, Executor of said estate, at his residence, in the City of Albany, on or before the 20th day of March next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said Executor out of said estate.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1868.
DEXTER REYNOLDS,
s8-law6mTu Executor of said estate.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

H. L. BATEMAN ... Lessee and Director.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5,
SECOND PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA
of Offenbach's last great success, which is now attracting the greatest crowds to the Theatre des Varietes, Paris, the Opera Bouffe, in three acts,

LA PERICHOLE.

La Perichole	Mlle. Irma
Piquillo	Mr. Aujac
Don Andres	Mr. Leduc
Panatellas	Mr. Lagriffoul
Don Pedro	Mr. Edgard
Marquis de Tarapote	Mr. Francis
First Notary	Mr. Hamilton
Second Notary	Mr. Guidon
Guadalena	Mlle. Rose
Berginella	Mlle. Tholer
Mastrilla	Mlle. Cadic

ACT I.
PUBLIC SQUARE IN LIMA.
ACT II.
THE PALACE.
ACT III.
THE DINNER.
During the third act the new and picturesque
INDIAN BALLET.
MLLE. DE ROSA ... PREMIERE DANSEUSE.
SUPERB COSTUMES.
EXQUISITE SCENERY,
STRIKING MECHANICAL EFFECTS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, 22 Broad-st.

THE TAMMANY—THE TAMMANY.
THE MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
THE MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
NOW OPEN,
NOW OPEN.
REAL SUCCESS
REAL SUCCESS
REAL SUCCESS
of the
INAUGURAL PROGRAMME.
INAUGURAL PROGRAMME.
INAUGURAL PROGRAMME.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

Secured Orchestra Circle and Balcony, fifty cents extra. Box office sheets ready and seats for sale at the box office, Tammany and at the theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The programme will commence at 7½ precisely. Doors open at 7 precisely.

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THE FINANCES.

Letter from Hon. George Opdyke to Hon. Roscoe Conkling.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling:

DEAR SIR: Again availing myself of the standing privilege you have accorded me, I herewith submit for your consideration a few thoughts on the present aspect of our national finances.

Since I last addressed you on this subject a new Administration has been elected, virtually pledged to the following financial policy:

First—That specie payments shall be resumed at the earliest period consistent with the healthful activity of industry.

Second—That the bonded indebtedness of the Government shall be paid in coin or its equivalent.

Third—That official corruption shall be suppressed and strict economy observed in all departments of the Government.

Fourth—That taxes shall be equitably distributed and limited to such rates as shall suffice to pay the current expenses of the Government and accruing interest on the public debt, together with a small annual installment of the principal of that debt.

This, though not the letter, is clearly the spirit of the financial platform on which the dominant party stood at the late election; for it is only through a policy like this that the sentiments expressed in that platform can be carried into practice. Should you, however, doubt the correctness of this interpretation of the financial issues of the late canvass, I am sure you will agree with me that the four propositions I have given express our true financial policy. For it seems to me that no other line of policy will so well protect the national honor from reproach, strengthen the public credit, lighten the burdens of taxation, and secure for our country a prosperous future.

Assuming that this general line of action either has been or should be definitely decided upon, it only remains to inquire by what measures Congress can most effectually and safely carry it into practical effect. These inquiries can be best prosecuted by considering the subject under four distinct heads. The first will embrace all questions relating to legislation connected with the currency; the second, to the public debt; the third, to frauds upon the revenue, economy and retrenchment; the fourth, to taxation.

The questions which properly come under the first head transcend in importance and intricacy all the others combined. I shall, therefore, for the present, confine myself exclusively to their consideration, leaving the other three classes of questions for brief discussion in a subsequent communication.

First, then, it devolves upon Congress to decide upon the proper time and the best means of returning to specie payments. This is the great financial problem of the day. The public welfare depends upon its proper solution; and such solution is conceded to be as difficult as the question is important. It will require all the wisdom of Congress to decide it aright. The public mind is alive to its importance, and the Press is teeming with suggestions on the subject. There appears to be a growing dissatisfaction with our present inconvertible currency. Some are ready to hazard the consequences of immediate resumption. Others insist that it shall take place within six or twelve months; and so on up to two or three years. The last-named period seems to be the maximum that public sentiment is now disposed to accord.

You are aware that I do not share in these sentiments. No one more strongly desires the earliest return, consistent with the public good, to a sound, convertible currency. But I must again express to you my conviction that all efforts to secure that end by immediate or early resumption must prove abortive. Our currency is yet too redundant to attempt it with any hope of success. We have to-day a circulating medium, exclusive of bank deposits, of not less than $17 to 1 of population. This is about 70 per cent. in excess of the volume of convertible currency ever kept afloat in this country. It is 70 per cent. in excess of what the natural laws of trade will permit of such currency, as I will proceed to show.

Before entering upon that discussion, however, I desire to say that deposits in bank constitute a part of the circulating medium. They perform the office of money as effectually as coin or bank notes, and more effectually than either. They are usually employed in consummating the larger or wholesale transactions of commerce, while coin and notes are used in retail transactions. And as retail transactions are simply the resale of commodities that have been first sold by wholesale dealers, it follows that there is about an equal amount of money used in each of these two forms. In other words, the gross amount of bank deposits is always about equal to the gross amount of circulating notes and coin. My only object in omitting them in my estimate is to simplify the discussion of a subject that is intricate enough without that useless addition.

Money is an instrument of commerce or exchange. Its office is to effect the exchange of other property, and to measure its value by being given in exchange for it; for it is known that every purchase and sale is deemed by the parties thereto to be an exchange of equivalents. When money consists of coin alone, its value in exchange, or producing power, is governed by its cost of production. That is to say, it will exchange for other things in proportion to their relative cost of production. True, the law of supply and demand keeps the market value of coin, as it does that of all other things, constantly fluctuating. We all know that when a supply of any given article exceeds the demand for it, its market value falls, and that whenever the demand exceeds the supply, it rises. Coin is no exception to this rule. But we must bear in mind that miners of the precious metals, like the producers of all other commodities, ply their vocation for the sake of gain, and that they will abandon or slacken the production whenever their efforts prove unremunerative. Consequently, whenever the market value of coin becomes, through an over supply, depressed below the point of average remuneration, a portion of its producers desert the mines and enter into other pursuits. This, of course, lessens the supply of coin, and thereby enhances its market value or purchasing power. So, on the other hand, whenever a deficient supply of coin so enhances its purchasing power as to bring the profits of its production above the average profits of other pursuits, it promptly stimulates enlarged production, through which the demand and supply are again equalized.

We thus find that the average purchasing power of coin is measured by its cost. In other words, it exchanges, on an average, for other things of an equal cost. In the light of this fact we may readily perceive the principle, or natural law, that governs the volume of a circulating medium consisting of coin alone. It is this: It must be neither more nor less than is sufficient to effect the exchange of all other property in search of a market, on the principle of true equivalents, or equal cost of production. This is the point to which its volume ever tends. When temporarily driven from it by variations in the supply and demand, principles which I have already noticed start into activity to bring it back.

A circulating medium consisting of coin and convertible paper is subject to the same law, and is of precisely the same volume as if it consisted of coin alone. I am aware that this assertion is not in harmony with the general belief; but it is true nevertheless. This is obvious from the fact that in a mixed currency of coin and convertible paper the purchasing power, or value in exchange, of the coined dollar is no greater than that of the paper dollar. The two exchange for one another, and each will purchase an equal quantity of other articles. Now, if the coin portion of a mixed currency did not, as it does in a metallic currency, exchange for other things in proportion to their relative cost of production, it is evident that it could not be retained in joint circulation with paper at all. It would yield no profit to its producers; and hence it would soon be withdrawn from a circulation where its value is depreciated by its connection with paper money, to be used where its value is equal to its cost, either in a purely metallic currency or in the manufacturing arts. Its withdrawal would, of course, divest the currency of which it formed a part of the attribute of convertibility. In a word, the issue of convertible paper merely changes the form of money, without affecting its volume or its purchasing power. It drives from the channels of circulation to bank vaults and the arts an amount of coin equal to its own nominal value. The paper money meanwhile occupies its place and performs its office in the circulating medium.

The correctness of these views is amply verified by our banking experience. Whenever our banks have extended their issues beyond the ordinary level, there has quickly ensued an enhancement of prices in our home markets, which, of course, invited enlarged imports and checked exports, and thus promptly developed an adverse balance in our foreign trade. The shipment of coin to pay such balances has never failed to compel our banks, when paying specie, to contract their issues, and sometimes so suddenly as to produce a panic and a suspension of specie payments.

It is scarcely necessary to say that a currency of inconvertible paper is not subject to the principles which control a metallic or a mixed currency. Its volume is governed, not by natural law, but by statute law, or the absence of all law—by chance. Consequently its volume depends merely upon the necessities or the caprice of the government issuing it or authorizing its issue. In Buenos Ayres they have issued so much that it exchanges for coin at the rate of twenty-five for one.

Having shown that the natural laws of trade determine the quantity of convertible paper that can be kept in circulation without losing its quality of convertibility, it remains to ascertain what that quantity actually is. It is evident that it depends in some measure on the cost of producing coin, because the lower the cost of coin, the less its purchasing power, and therefore the greater the quantity necessary to effect the exchange of all other property offered for sale. It is also evident that the quantity must be proportioned to the extent of commerce. But to determine deductively the exact quantity that these laws award, we should have to know the present cost of producing coin, its circulating capacity, and the value of all the property transferred in a given time. Such knowledge is clearly unattainable. Fortunately, however, we have within our reach a practical method of determining this point, namely, by the teachings of experience, which are generally regarded as affording more reliable evidence than the deduction of logic, however sound.

A careful examination of our currency statistics will show:

1. That, while we have never attempted by legislation to fix the limits of our total circulation, the natural laws of trade have established those limits, and maintained a remarkable uniformity between our convertible currency and our population.

2. That this ratio, which has been slightly widened by the cheapened production of gold, is now about $10 of circulation to 1 of population.

3. That whenever the ratio has been temporarily changed by the expansion or contraction of the banks, or by any other cause, the natural laws of trade have promptly reëstablished it at its gravitating point of 10 to 1.

The statistics of our currency prior to 1834 are meagre and unreliable. I therefore omit them, although, so far as they are complete, they are in perfect harmony on this point, with the more ample statistics of the later period which I here present.

From 1834 to 1862 inclusive, the population and the bank circulation of the United States have been in round numbers as follows:

Year.	Population in millions.	Circulation in millions.	Year.	Population in millions.	Circulation in millions.
1834	14	95	1849	22	115
1835	15	104	1850	23	135
1836	15	140	1851	24	156
1837	16	149	1852	—	—
1838	16	116	1853	25	145
1839	17	135	1854	26	205
1840	17	107	1855	27	145
1841	18	107	1856	28	177
1842	18	84	1857	28	177
1843	19	59	1858	29	155
1844	19	75	1859	30	193
1845	20	90	1860	31	207
1846	21	100	1861	32	202
1847	21	106	1862	33	184
1848	22	129			

These figures show the average bank circulation to have been during the period embraced in the table $6 06 *per capita*. But, to obtain the total currency of that period, we must add the circulating coin. There are no reliable data for determining this amount. We have always had a full supply of paper money in $1 bills and above, and consequently there has been no absolute need for coin except for fractional parts of a dollar. We know that $33,000,000 of our present fractional currency, although depreciated about 26 per cent. now suffices to supply this want for our present population of 38,000,000. Hence we may infer that an average circulation of $14,000,000 of coin would have met the absolute wants of the community during the period embraced in the table, when the average population was but 20,500,000. But we know that many prefer coin to paper money, and that during much of that period we had in our circulation a liberal infusion of gold coin as well as silver. It is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the total average coin circulation for that period; but, from various considerations bearing on the question, which I cannot stop to present, I feel warranted in saying that it could not have exceeded $70,000,000, which is about $20 per family, or $3 21 *per capita*.

In this estimate I do not include the coin held by banks, nor that held by persons as permanent hoards, for the obvious reason that neither of these constitute a part of the actual circulating medium. That held by banks is withdrawn from circulation to give credit and currency to their circulating notes, and to be given in exchange for them when presented for redemption. That held by individuals as permanent hoards is not only withdrawn from circulation, but is totally idle and unproductive.

Adding this liberal estimate of the circulating coin to the ascertained amount of circulating paper, it gives a total average circulating medium for the twenty-eight years of $9 27 *per capita*. This is the first important fact established by the foregoing table.

The next is, the general uniformity in the ratio of currency to population during the whole period of twenty-eight years. If we except temporary variations, which were promptly corrected by the natural laws of trade, the increase of currency kept even pace with the growth of population. There has been a slight preponderance in favor of the currency since we have become large producers of the precious metals at diminished cost. Dividing the table at the year 1850, we find the average of the subsequent years to be about thirty cents greater per capita than that of the preceding years. It is probable, however, that there was even greater preponderance of circulating coin in the latter period. Putting the two together, it would be fair to estimate that the total circulation for the earlier period was about $8 77 *per capita*, and for the latter period about $9 77, the difference being caused by the cheapened production of gold. The table also shows that from 1834 to 1862 there were but two periods in which the total circulation, including coin, exceeded $10 *per capita*. These were, first, the years 1836–1839; second, the year 1854. The first period embraced the years in which the great bank expansion took place, and which culminated in 1837 in the most disastrous suspension known to our banking history. The stringent contraction immediately preceding and following that suspension caused great distress and pecuniary embarrassment throughout the Union. So paralyzing were its effects on business that it required a contraction of the currency to less than half the volume it reached in 1836, and seven years of languishing industry, to reëstablish our prosperity. Severe and ruinous as this reaction proved, it was caused by an inflation of the currency, which reached at its highest point only $13 *per capita*.

In the second period of inflation, 1854, the total circulation reached but $11 *per capita*; but even this small excess brought about a sudden contraction in the following year, when it was reduced to $8 50 *per capita*. The banks, having escaped by this contraction the perils of immediate suspension, again enlarged their discounts and circulation, and thus brought upon themselves the suspension of 1857.

You will thus perceive that the natural laws of trade, which prescribe the limits of convertible currency, not only enforce their own decrees, but inflict a penalty for their violation. You will also perceive that the statistics embraced in the table fully sustain the three propositions in proof of which they were submitted.

Let us next glance at the currency statistics of Great Britain. The annexed table gives, in round numbers, her total bank note circulation in each year, from 1834 to 1859, inclusive.

Year.	Circulation.	Year.	Circulation.
1834	£37,300,000	1847	£39,600,000
1835	37,200,000	1848	32,300,000
1836	37,800,000	1849	34,000,000
1837	36,600,000	1850	34,100,000
1838	39,700,000	1851	34,000,000
1839	38,000,000	1852	35,700,000
1840	37,000,000	1853	40,900,000
1841	35,700,000	1854	41,000,000
1842	35,300,000	1855	37,000,000
1843	34,700,000	1856	37,400,000
1844	37,100,000	1857	37,600,000
1845	38,900,000	1858	35,800,000
1846	38,700,000	1859	38,200,000

Total for twenty-six years........£962,500,000
Average........£37,000,000 per year.

You will not fail to remark the general uniformity of the total paper circulation during this period.

Estimating the population of Great Britain for the period at 27,000,000 and counting the pound sterling equal to $4 84, we find the average paper circulation to have been $6 63 *per capita*. From this, however, must be deducted the Bank of England notes that were withdrawn from circulation by other banks, and held as legal tenders to meet their demand liabilities.

We have no reliable statistics of the circulating coin of Great Britain. Prof. JEVONS, of the English Statistical Society, has recently shown by a most ingenious method that it cannot exceed £80,000,000 of gold coin and £14,000,000 of silver. It is satisfactory to know, in view of still more extravagant estimates made by other writers, that this is its maximum; but this fact affords no reliable evidence of the actual amount of such circulation. In arriving at this maximum, Prof. JEVONS makes no deduction for the coin melted up into bullion, or consumed in the arts, nor for that which is hoarded or carried out of the country by private hands. These important omissions render his efforts of no practical value, save as a demonstration of the falsity of all higher estimates.

By consulting the currency statistics of Great Britain for the years in which her banks were suspended, we may gather facts that will enable us to make an estimate on this point closely approaching the truth.

During the greater part of that period gold ceased to circulate. KNIGHT, in his history of England, in commenting on the depreciation of her paper currency in 1812 and 1813, says "that gold was bought up and sought for at a constantly increasing price;" and "that a guinea, a half guinea, or a seven shilling piece, had become a rare sight in Great Britain." One and two pound notes had taken the place of gold. Of these about £15,000,000 were in circulation at that period, equal in value or purchasing power to £12,000,000 of gold coin. There was also in circulation about £3,000,000 of silver tokens in the form of Spanish dollars, stamped and made redeemable at the bank in paper, at the rate of 5s. 6d. each, or one shilling above their value in gold.

These facts show that silver tokens and bank notes to the amount of £15,000,000 gold value then performed all the service now required of gold and silver coin in Great Britain, and that at a time of great commercial activity. In the same ratio to population, $25,000,000 of circulating coin would do it now. Add to this about $10,000,000 for the preference often given to gold over convertible paper where parties have liberty of choice, and deduct £5,000,000 for the present small note circulation of Ireland and Scotland, and we have the probable amount of coin circulation in Great Britain at the present time, namely, £30,000,000, or $4 84 *per capita*. Adding this to the paper circulation, as shown in the table, we have a total of $11 47; but deducting £4,000,000, or 64 cents *per capita*, for Bank of England notes held in reserve by other banks, we have as the total active circulation of Great Britain $10 83 *per capita*.

The approximate accuracy of this estimate is proved by the following facts: 1. It corresponds with the volume of convertible currency that the laws of trade have awarded to the United States, the difference in favor of Great Britain merely indicating the degree in which she is the more commercial of the two nations. 2. The total circulation of Great Britain, when her currency was inconvertible, and its total quantity definitively known from the records of bank issues, never exceeded $13 *per capita*. This quantity was shown to be redundant by the depreciation of the currency, and by the fact that the banks found it impossible to resume until they had largely contracted their issues.

The annexed table, showing the movement of the Bank of England during the period of suspension and for two years preceding it, will throw additional light on this point, and also prove the futility of all efforts at resumption while the currency continues redundant:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Year.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Bullion.
1795	£14,018,000	£5,973,000	£6,127,000
1796	10,730,000	5,702,000	2,539,000
1797	9,675,000	4,892,000	1,086,000
1798	13,096,000	6,149,000	5,829,000
1799	12,960,000	8,132,000	7,064,000
1800	15,844,000	7,063,000	6,144,000
1801	16,213,000	10,746,000	4,640,000
1802	15,187,000	6,858,000	4,153,000
1803	15,880,000	8,050,000	3,777,000
1804	17,078,000	8,677,000	5,372,000
1805	17,871,000	12,084,000	5,883,000
1806	17,730,000	9,981,000	5,987,000
1807	16,951,000	11,829,000	6,143,000
1808	18,189,000	11,962,000	7,855,000
1809	19,543,000	9,983,000	4,489,000
1810	21,020,000	12,457,000	3,501,000
1811	23,360,000	11,446,000	3,350,000
1812	23,408,000	11,595,000	2,983,000
1813	23,211,000	11,268,000	2,884,000
1814	24,801,000	12,455,000	2,204,000
1815	27,262,000	11,702,000	2,037,000
1816	27,013,000	12,389,000	4,641,000
1817	27,398,000	10,826,000	9,681,000
1818	27,771,000	7,930,000	10,055,000
1819	25,127,000	6,413,000	4,185,000
1820	23,484,000	4,094,000	4,911,000
182[illegible]	23,885,000	5,623,000	11,870,000
18[illegible]	18,665,000	4,690,000	11,057,000
[illegible]	20,302,000	7,181,000	10,384,000

An examination of the foregoing table will show, first, that the largely increased issues of the bank in 1795, aided, doubtless, by political causes, produced adverse exchanges and the consequent loss of bullion, which compelled a contraction of the circulation. This continued up to 1797, when the Bank suspended, having in the meantime contracted its circulation from £14,018,000 to £8,675,000, and reduced its bullion from £6,127,000 to £1,086,000.

Second—That the suspension of the bank was followed by a rapid increase of circulation until 1815, when the final defeat of NAPOLEON reëstablished the peace of Europe. Up to 1813 the depreciation of its notes more than kept pace with the increased issue, being, no doubt, augmented at times by the threatening aspects of the war. But immediately after the peace, the belief in an early return to specie payments was so general that, without any contraction of the currency, the larger share of the gold premium soon disappeared, as it did with us on the surrender of LEE. Encouraged by this rapid appreciation of its paper, and the accumulation of bullion by purchase and otherwise, the Bank attempted to resume specie payments without taking the necessary precaution of first contracting its circulation. The effort, as may be readily inferred, proved abortive. Mr. FRANCIS, in his *History of the Bank of England*, in recording this occurrence, says, in substance, that the bank gave notice that, after the 2d of May, 1817, it would pay coin for all its one and two pound notes dated prior to Jan. 1, 1816; that few of these notes coming in for redemption, for the reason that they were in active circulation among the poor, the bank was encouraged to give notice that on and after the 1st day of October, of the same year, it would be ready to pay gold for all its notes issued prior to Jan. 1, 1817; that the bank had fortified itself by the purchase and collection of a large amount of bullion, which, however, proved of no avail; for when the 1st of October arrived the bullion dealers stepped in, took advantage of the exchanges, and sent more than £5,000,000 to the continent. He adds: "On the report of Mr. PEEL, the House passed a bill in two nights, restraining the bank from paying the notes alluded to."

This, be it remembered, was after the large accumulation of bullion in Great Britain had effaced the gold premium; and yet, from the redundancy of her paper money, which ALISON estimates for that period at forty-eight million pounds, the Bank coffers would have been emptied of their last nugget within a week but for the prompt interposition of Parliament. It was not until three years later, when the Bank had contracted its issues by the withdrawal from circulation of upward of seven million pounds, and the country banks probably in like proportion, that the Bank found it feasible to resume and maintain specie payment. To accomplish it, even then, required, during the three intervening years, a degree of contraction so rigorous that it produced great distress and innumerable bankruptcies. And yet, I repeat, the currency of Great Britain at its highest degree of expansion, during the Bank's suspension, did not exceed $13 *per capita*, while ours is now upward of $17 *per capita*, as I shall show presently. What could more clearly demonstrate the impossibility of an early resumption here?

A word as to the circulating medium of France. That nation is less commercial than either the United States or Great Britain. Hence she needs less currency. Her monetary statistics within my reach are too meagre to afford an accurate estimate. I find, however, that the average circulation of the Bank of France, from 1848 to 1856, when it issued no notes of a less denomination than 100 francs, was but 575,000,000 francs, equal to $115,000,000. Since then the manufacturing and commercial interests of France have been much developed. The bank, during the same time, has accumulated a large reserve of bullion, and has received authority to issue fifty-franc notes. These causes combined have expanded the bank's circulation to 1,200,000,000 francs, equal to $240,000,000. But even this, combined with the most liberal estimate for her circulating coin, does not bring her total circulating medium up to the level of ours before suspension, nor to that of Great Britain, though I have no doubt that the large increase in her circulating paper will give activity to natural laws that will sooner or later enforce its contraction.

Trusting that I have now sufficiently demonstrated the existence of principles which effectually confine the volume of a convertible currency within the limits of about $10 *per capita*, I will next proceed to show the present volume of our own currency. It consists:

First, of greenbacks	$356,000,000
Second, of National Bank notes	300,000,000
Third, of fractional currency	33,000,000
Total of paper	$689,000,000
The circulation of coin has been in a great measure arrested by the depreciation of our paper money, but not altogether. It still constitutes the entire circulating medium of the Pacific States and of Texas. The amount thus employed cannot be less than	30,000,000
It is also used by the Government in payment of interest, and by merchants in payment of duties and in settlement of other business engagements to an extent that would require of active circulating money at least	25,000,000
Total of paper and coin	$744,000,000

I have not included in this estimate the three per cent. legal-tender certificates, compound-interest notes, and coin held by National Banks, for the reason that they are not in circulation. They are held in reserve, under legal requirements, and to give currency to the circulating notes issued by the banks. For the same reason we must, in order to ascertain our actual circulation of paper and coin, deduct from the total, as given above, the amount of greenbacks held by the National Banks. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that these have averaged for the last calendar year $100,000,000. Deducting this from the above total leaves, as the actual volume of our present circulating medium, $644,000,000.

This, estimating our present population at 38,000,000, gives a circulation of $17 per capita, or 70 per cent. in excess of what I have shown to be, for us, the impassable limits of a convertible currency. These figures are somewhat startling, I confess; but no one will venture to say that I have over-estimated the foreign demand for it. With the demand thus weakened, without a corresponding abatement in the supply, our surplus gold has been mainly gathered into the United States Treasury, while the balance has remained in the market a glittering enticement to speculation.

But for this adventitious diminution in the demand for gold, we should have seen its premium equal to the enhancement of price in other things. We shall yet see the present difference between them effaced, either through a contraction of the currency, which will reduce prices, or through an increased demand for gold, which will enhance the premium. That demand is already strengthening from abroad. During the calendar year just closed, we have exported of the precious metals, in excess of our productions, not less than $25,000,000. In fact our exports of coin have largely exceeded our productions for the whole period of suspension. The *Commercial Financial Chronicle*, in able editorials, has recently shown that notwithstanding our large production of gold since 1862, our stock on hand has been reduced about $100,000,000. The writer estimates, and I think correctly, that we have now but little gold in this country available for commercial purposes, except that held by the Government and the banks of this City. Unless there is an enlarged demand for our securities abroad, or a contraction of the currency, we may expect this excess of exports to continue until checked by a material enhancement of the premium.

RESUMPTION—HOW AND WHEN IT CAN BE BEST ACCOMPLISHED.

Having looked at our financial situation in all its material aspects, and having shown by reliable statistics how far our paper issues exceed the impassable limits of a sound convertible currency, we are prepared to consider the means best calculated to bring us safely back to specie payments.

From what has been said, it will be readily seen that any successful effort at resumption must either be preceded by a contraction equal to our present excess of currency, or must be postponed until our commerce rises to the level of our currency; or, until the equalization is brought about by the joint influence of contraction and commercial growth. No other means or device, however ingenious, will secure permanent resumption. If the effort be made without first enforcing the requisite contraction, specie payments cannot be maintained for a week, as is proved by the signal failure of an effort at resumption made by the Bank of England in 1817, under similar but far less unfavorable circumstances. If, on the other hand, the requisite contraction be made suddenly, with a view to early resumption, it would produce a monetary stringency and a shrinkage of values before which the wealth of the country would disappear like the scenes of a dissolving view. It would block the wheels of commerce, paralyze industry, overwhelm the country in financial embarrassments, and force the Government, the banks, and the whole debtor class into a common insolvency or suspension of payments. This, as I have shown, has been the uniform experience of the nations making like efforts under similar circumstances. The effort, therefore, would produce irreparable injury, and at the same time fail in securing its object. Resumption, instead of being hastened by it, would be indefinitely postponed.

What, then, is the proper remedy for existing defects in our currency? I answer, "Masterly inactivity." I cannot join Mr. MCCULLOCH and others in their denunciation of that currency. It has but two serious defects, namely: Its depreciation and the uncertainty as to the future action of Congress in reference to it. With these exceptions it may be justly regarded as the best circulating medium that any nation has ever possessed.

There is a general misapprehension as to the economic effects of a currency depreciated as ours is, not from any distrust of its ultimate redemption, but simply from its redundancy. The general belief is that such a currency is, in all respects, vicious, and that it tends to impoverish the nation that resorts to it or tolerates it. This is an error. Its first effects are, while the process of inflation continues, to enhance prices, to stimulate commercial activity and speculation, and to transfer a portion of the wealth of the creditor class to the debtor class. These effects, although the enhancement of prices leads the community to believe that they are growing richer, are unmixed evils. On the other hand, when contraction is in progress, the effects are to depress prices, to paralyze industry, and to transfer a portion of the wealth of the debtor class to the creditor class, thus making the rich richer and the poor poorer. These again are unmitigated evils. If, however, the inflation be arrested at any given point, and steadfastly held there, the currency, although as redundant as ours, would perform the office of money in all respects save one as well as coin or convertible paper, and in many respects much better. It would, for example, be more uniform in its measurement of values, because it would be less variable in quantity or volume. This, above all other qualities, is essential to a good circulating medium, since, without it, no man can safely enter into time contracts. It would also be more convenient for use than coin, and more cheaply transportation; and its loss or destruction would not, as with coin, be a loss of real value, since it costs nothing to produce, and hence its issuers would gain by its destruction what its owners lose. To these advantages we may add the profits which accrue to those who issue it, as, for example, the annual saving of $21,360,000 in coin by the Government of the United States on its outstanding issues of $356,000,000 greenbacks, for which it has received value, but on which it pays no interest.

The evils of inflation we have already suffered. These, therefore, cannot be avoided, nor can they be repeated, if we steadfastly resist every attempt at further inflation. The evils incident to contraction, which are of a still more serious character, I think may be in a great measure avoided by remaining comparatively passive, relying mainly on our growing wealth and commerce to efface the difference in value between our paper money and gold, as they certainly will do in due time.

The proper legislation on the subject, it appears to me, would be this: Let Congress, by joint resolution, declare: 1. That there shall be no further permanent issue of paper money by the Government, nor its authority given to the National Banks to exceed the limits already prescribed for their aggregate circulation. 2. That the contraction of the legal-tender circulation shall, until specie payments are resumed, be strictly limited to $10,000,000 per annum, to be made at such periods of the year as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, will produce least stringency in the money market. 3. Let Congress authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, if the right be not already possessed under existing laws, to prepare and hold in reserve $50,000,000 of greenbacks, to be temporarily used, in case it shall become absolutely necessary for the protection of the public credit or the interests of the community; first, in redemption of the three per cent. legal-tender certificates, or in payment of other demand liabilities of the Government; and second, in aid of solvent banks in case a financial panic should produce a run upon them which threatened their suspension of payments in greenbacks; said notes to be withdrawn from circulation the moment the stability of the money market is restored.

The advantages of such legislation are obvious. The declaration that no further permanent issues of paper money shall be made would strengthen public confidence in our currency by rendering it certain that there will be no further depreciation in its value. The declaration that the contraction of legal tenders shall hereafter be $10,000 per annum would show a determination to press forward slowly but surely to specie payments. The two declarations taken together would establish a policy for the future that would insure to our currency the qualities of stability and uniformity of value, with a moderate but constant appreciation. The knowledge they would thus impart would be of inestimable value to the community. It would dispel all doubts as to the future of our currency, and thereby divest commerce and all other productive pursuits of an element of uncertainty which now renders them analogous to gambling.

Placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury $50,000,000, to be temporarily used in critical emergencies, would prove an invaluable safeguard against financial panics and bank suspensions. Such safeguard cannot be provided under a convertible currency, and the want of it has led to most of the bank suspensions that have occurred here and elsewhere.

Taken together, these simple provisions of permanent law would secure stability and uniformity of value to our currency, under which all productive industry would go on confidently and prosperously, until our growing commerce, through its enlarged employment for money, would bring the value of our paper dollar up to that of the gold dollar. Then specie payments could be resumed without effort, and without the hazard of revulsions. But the important question is, how long would it take to bring about this result? Let us see.

It is known that our population increases in the compound ratio of three per cent. per annum. But the employment of money depends on the amount of commerce, and it is known that the present rapid extension of our railroads gives a like impetus to our commercial transactions. Consequently our commerce at the present time is growing more rapidly than our population; and there can be no doubt that the policy I have suggested would give such increased security and profit to all industry as to still further augment our commercial transactions. Under these stimulants I do not think it would be unsafe to estimate that our commerce would grow during the next few years at the compound ratio of five per cent. per annum.

This, in eight years, would add 48¾ per cent. to our commerce. The coincident contraction of greenbacks would be $80,000,000, with a probable loss of $10,000,000 more, thus reducing our aggregate circulation to $554,000,000.

To meet the wants of our present commerce requires, at $10 *per capita*, $380,000,000 of convertible currency. With 48¾ per cent. increase in that commerce, it would require $564,000,000, or $10,000,000 more than we should then have. Consequently, resumption would be safely reached by this method in a shorter period than eight years. My belief is that it would be thus accomplished in about seven years. This belief is grounded on the conviction that the market value of gold has not yet felt the full effects of its large and cheapened production. Its value in exchange will probably still further diminish within the next decade at least ten per cent. If so, it will produce a corresponding enlargement in the volume of money, which I have made no estimate of in the above calculations.

Without trespassing further, I respectfully submit to your judgment whether such a consummation is not the best we can hope for in view of the extreme inflation of our currency. No other nation that has departed thus widely from the true measure of value has ever returned to it at all, except through the infamy of repudiation. If we can reach it at the end of seven years of prosperous industry we shall be most fortunate, and our material condition infinitely better than if marred by premature efforts to reach it earlier. Yours truly, GEORGE OPDYKE.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 4—2 P. M.

United States Five-twenties, 74¾. Stocks steady. Illinois, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 4—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is active, and prices have advanced ⅛d. ℔ ℔.

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 90s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Common Resin, 6s. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 28s. 6d.@29s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 47s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Monday, Jan. 4.

Cotton buoyant, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 122f.; Low Middlings, afloat, 128f.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 4—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 74¾. The Stock market closed firm; Eries, 25¾; Illinois, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Jan. 4—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active at an advance of a fraction.

Middling Uplands	11d. @11⅛d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d. @11⅜d.

The sales of the day have been 20,000 bales.

The Cotton sales on the 28th of December were 15,000 bales, and not 12,000, as before reported.

BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 10s. ℔ cental.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 66s. 6d.@68s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6½d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 4—4:30 P. M.

Calcutta Linseed, 56s. 6d.@57s. Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 47s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Monday, Jan. 4.

Petroleum dull at 53s. for Standard White.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 1.

Bourse firm; Rentes, 70f. 37c.

HAVRE, Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON quotations unchanged, both for Tres Ordinaire on the spot and Low Middlings to arrive.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 4.

Exchange on New-York firm at ¼ ℔ cent. discount, buying. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $5@$6 50. WHEAT active at an advance of 1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 at $1 16½@$1 17. CORN quiet at an advance of 2c.@4c.; sales at 62c. for Old No. 1; No. 2 Kiln-dried, 55c.; New, 53c.@55c.; No Grade, 49c.@50c. OATS steady at an advance of ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 2 at 47c.@47½c. RYE advanced 3c.@4c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 16@$1 19. BARLEY dull at $1 65 for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull at 93c. MESS PORK firm at $28 50, cash, and $28 75 buying, January. Extra Prime Pork, $23. LARD quiet; Steamed, 17¾c.@18c., cash. BULK MEATS inactive and nominally unchanged. DRESSED HOGS firm at $11 50@$11 75, dividing on 200 ℔s. LIVE HOGS firm at $8 50@$9 40 for common to fair shipping; $9 60@$10 50 for fair to extra choice. BEEF CATTLE firm at $3@$7 50 for common to choice smooth heavy Steers. RECEIPTS for two days—14,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Barley, 3,030 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 4.

TOBACCO unchanged; Sound Lugs, $7 50@$9; Dark Leaf, $9 50@$10 50; Medium to Bright Leaf, $14@$50. COTTON and HEMP—Nothing doing. FLOUR active for low grades; Superfine, $5 75@$6 50; Extras, $6 50@$7; Double Extra, $7 75@$8 50. WHEAT dull; buyers are standing off; strictly Prime to Choice Fall Red and Fall White, $1 65@$2 12½; No. 1 Spring, $1 35. CORN dull at 61c.@65c.; the business was small; Fancy White, 70c. OATS firm, but slow of sale at 54½c.@58c. BARLEY quiet at $2 15 for Fancy Minnesota, and $2 35@$2 65 for Fair to Fancy Fall. RYE steady and firm at $1 22@$1 26. WHISKY quiet at 97½c. MESS PORK held at $28 50, early; sales at $28. BULK MEATS higher; Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 15½c., loose; Country Pork-house, 10½c.; Hams, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. BACON firm, with a small business; Clear Sides, 17½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 17c.@17½c. LARD higher; Prime City Steam, 17½c. HOGS higher at 9½c.@10½c.; nearly all light. CATTLE higher; inferior to choice, $3@$7, gross; there was a good supply of low grades; good grades are scarce. RECEIPTS FOR TWO DAYS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR steady; City-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Western Fair to Choice, $8@$9. WHEAT inactive and nominally unchanged. CORN—New, advanced; Old, weak; sales 4,500 bushels Old at 95c. in store; seven carloads New at 80c. on the track; 1,200 bushels New at 80¼c.@81c. in store. OATS nominal at 65c. in store. RYE—Sales 2,600 bushels Choice Canada at $1 45 on track. BARLEY in better demand; sales 4,000 bushels Canadian at $1 95@$2. BARLEY MALT—Sales 2,000 bushels, from Canada, at $2 30; 5,000 bushels State at $2 25 ℔ 34 ℔s. PORK and LARD steady and dull. HIGHWINES nominal at $1. IN STORE HERE—Wheat, 443,000 bushels; Corn, 140,000 bushels; Oats, 166,000 bushels; Rye 140,000 bushels; Barley, 63,000 bushels; Peas, 4,200 bushels; Flour, estimated number of bbls., 20,000. AFLOAT—110,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON closed ½c. higher; Middlings, 25¾c.; sales, 6,550 bales; receipts, 3,551 bales; exports, 3,975 bales. Gold, 35¼. Sterling Exchange, 147. Commercial, 145¾@146¼. New-York Sight, ¼@½ discount. FLOUR easier; Superfine, $7 50; Double Extra, $7 75; Treble Extra, $8@$8 25. SUGAR and MOLASSES firm and active; Common Sugar, 9c.@10c.; Prime, 12¼c.@12½c.; Yellow Clarified, 13c.@13½c.; Common Molasses, 55¼c.@58c.; Prime, 66c.@68c.; Choice, 68c.@69c. CORN steady; White, 77c.@78c.; Yellow, 58c.@60c. OATS, 68c.@70c. BRAN dull at $1 37½@$1 40. HAY—Prime, $29@$27. PORK dull; asking $29 50. BACON scarce and firm; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD firm; Tierce, 17¾c.; Keg, 18¾c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR dull. GRAIN dull. COTTON firmer and higher; Middlings, 25½c. WHISKY unchanged. HOGS are not offering. MESS PORK held at $29; sales at $28@$28 50, to the extent of 2,000 bbls. BULK MEATS held at 11¾c.@14c.@15½c. for Shoulders, Rib, and Clear Sides. LARD held at 18¼c.@18½c.; sales at 18c. All articles were excited. Gold, 135¼. Exchange dull.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Jan. 4.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 12½ for No. 1 and $1 10 for No. 2. OATS dull at 47c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 60c. RYE nominal at $1 18. BARLEY firm at $1 80 for Prime delivered. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON excited at 23¾c.@23½c.; receipts, 568 bales; exports, 1,322 bales. Superfine FLOUR, $7@$7 25. CORN dull at 60c.@65c. OATS, 60c.@65c. PORK dull at $28 50. LARD, 18¼c.@19¼c. BULK MEATS—shoulders, 11¼c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c.@16¾c. DRESSED HOGS, $9 50@$10.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 4.

The cattle market opens with prices ¼c.@⅜c. ℔ ℔. higher than last week. The receipts were light; sales about 600 head to-day at 6c.@7c. for Common; 8c.@9c. for ordinary to good, and 9¼c.@10½c. for Extra. SHEEP are in active request at 5c.@7c. DRESSED HOGS sell nearly at $12@$13, the outside for heavy State.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON in active demand; sales, 3,700 bales, including 700 bales after market Saturday; Middlings, 25¼c.@25¾c.; opened at inside and closed at outside figure. Market swept of offerings. Receipts, 1,726 bales; exports, 84 bales.

TOLEDO, Monday, Jan. 4.

WHEAT unchanged; sales at $1 81 for Amber. CORN easier; sales of New at 64c.@64½c.; Yellow at 69c. OATS easier but quiet; sales of No. 2 at 56c.@57c. RYE quiet. DRESSED HOGS firm at $11@$11 25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Jan. 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. RESIN, $1 75@$4. CRUDE TURPENTINE active and advanced 20c.@30c.; sales at $2 20@$3 30. TAR steady at $2. COTTON in demand at 24½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON opened firm and in good demand, and closed active, and advanced ¼c.@⅜c. Sales, 2,000 bales Middlings at 25¼c.@25½c. Receipts, 1,770 bales.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON advanced ¼c.; stock very light; sales 250 bales Middling at 25½c. Receipts, 1,247 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Jan. 4.

COTTON in fair demand; sales 378 bales; receipts, 468 bales; Middlings, 25c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 4.

Stocks steady. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¼. Gold, 135¼. State Stock not quoted.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hermann	Dec. 19	Bremen	New-York.
City of Boston	Dec. 23	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Bellona	Jan. 6	New-York	London.
Minnesota	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	Jan. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Siberia	Jan. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Jan. 7	New-York	Bremen.
England	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Arcadia	Jan. 9	New-York	Glasgow.
Europa	Jan. 9	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Eagle	Jan. 7	New-York	Havana.
Bienville	Jan. 7	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Jan. 9	New-York	Aspinwall
San Francisco	Jan. 9	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 11:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:20, 8 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—Mrs. Steinfield, Col. D. B. Thompson, Messrs. W. C. Allen, E. H. Packer, C. Blomgreen, R. Mack, A. Rodney, Jas. Gower, A. Aberhardt, and 2 in the steerage.

In ship Samuel Russell, from Amoy—John Botefuhr, Mrs. Sarah Botefuhr, Miss Sarah A. Botefuhr, Miss Henrietta Botefuhr, Miss Mercy Botefuhr.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises....7 25 | Sun sets....4 47 | Moon sets....12 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1 26 | Gov. Island..2 15 | Hell Gate....3 37

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Somerset, Reid, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Franconia, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Emma, (N. G.,) Gunderson, Antwerp, Fabbri & Chauncey; Helena, Jackson, Cadiz, Holyoke & Murray; R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Janet Forbes, (br.,) Walker, Montevideo, Heney & Parker; G. W. Roosevelt, Hamman, Norfolk, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Robin, London, Geo. F. Bulley; Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant & Co.; Madonna, (Br.,) Jordan, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Chebucto, (Br.,) Kennedy, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; Ellen G. McLean, (Br.,) Cook, St. John and Mayaguez, Brett, Son & Co.; Jennie Clark, (Br.,) Roberts, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker.

Schooners Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demerara, E. Rowe; Rebecca C. Lane, Lane, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Annie G. Webber, Webber, Mobile, B. T. Metcalf & Co.; L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, Wilmington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; W. H. Kenzel, Soper, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; Hamburg, Sprague, Brunswick; Sinaloa, Steele, Portland, F. Talbot.

Arrived.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Philippe & Brown.

Steamship Siberia, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, Queenstown and Boston Jan. 2, with mdse. to E. Cunard. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah Dec. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Jan. 2, at 1 A. M., off Hatteras, passed steamship Gen. Barnes, bound S.

Steamship Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, Fla., 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to I. K. Roberts.

Steamship Empire, Price, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Ship Black Hawk, Crowell, San Francisco Sept. 24, with wheat to George Howes & Co. Crossed the equator in the Pacific Oct. 14, in lon. 116 W., 20 ds. out; passed Cape Horn Nov. 13, 50 ds. out; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Dec. 11, in lon. 38 W., 78 ds. from port, and from thence to this port 24 ds. Nov. 17, saw in lat. 52 25, lon. 55, a large iceberg. Dec. 16, lat. 14, lon. 49 13 W., brig Minnie Abbie, from Buenos Ayres for New-York, 40 ds. out, with loss of fore and maintopmast, &c. Dec. 26, lat. 26 53 N., lon. 68 49 W., saw and passed within 40 feet of a two-masted vessel, apparently a herm. brig, waterlogged, no spars standing or anything attached; was painted bronze green outside, with May Queen on stern, setting toward S. E.

Ship Samuel Russell, Lucas, Hong Kong Aug. 27, Fow Chow Sept. 6, and Amoy Sept. 12, with teas and passengers to A. A. Low & Bros. Crossed the equator in China Sea Oct. 8, in lon. 106 42; Anjier Point Oct. 14, Cape of Good Hope Nov. 10; strong westerly gales for 4 ds.; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Dec. 12, in lon. 37 25. In the Java Sea, spoke bark "Pruahoe," (Br.) from Shanghai bound to London, 32 ds. out. Lat. 34 27, lon. 27 5, passed ship Cordelia, (Br.,) strg. W. Lat. 35, lon. 23 40, spoke ship "Antze," from Batavia bound to Rotterdam, with troops, 36 ds. out. Lat. 4 46 S., lon. 31, passed bark Andrus, (Dutch,) strg. S. W. Dec. 9, passed bark "Clsor," (Belg.,) strg. S.

Bark Campanero, (Br.,) Wood, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Arnold, Sturges & Co.—vessel to Pendergast Bros. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales. Dec. 24, was within 220 miles of New-York, but was blown off 110 miles during a heavy snowstorm, which lasted 3 ds.; on the 1st inst. got within 20 miles of Sandy Hook, but had to haul off shore in an easterly gale.

Bark Mozart, (N. G.,) Lorenzen, Rio Grande de Sul 62 ds., with hides, &c., to Chas. Thompson. Dec. 1, crossed the equator in lon. 30 66; has since had heavy weather.

Bark Volage, (of Glasgow,) Kerr, Liverpool 65 ds., with mdse. to Walsh & Carver. Had heavy westerly gales almost the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Bark Gellert, (N. G.,) Lankeman, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Rodocanachi & Franghiadi. Had strong variable winds during the latter part of passage.

Bark Normand, (Fr.,) Vinet, Havre Oct. 14, via Guadeloupe Dec. 17, in ballast to order. Had strong variable winds during the passage.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 22 ds., with cocoa to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Progress, (Norw.,) Olsen, Port Talbot 54 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Made a southern passage, and had fine weather and light winds.

Brig Queen of Beauty, (of Miramichi,) Pack, Para 25 ds., with rubber and hides to Francis Moran—vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Had fine weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Iris, (of Prince Edward's,) Simmons, Black River, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to H. A. Vatable & Son. Sld. in co. with Fenwick, for New-York. Had heavy weather for the past week.

Brig Oswego, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Boyle, Demerara 30 ds., with sugar and molasses to Harvey Barnes—vessel to George A. Philips & Co. Had heavy weather; was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Annie Gardner, (of Castine, Me.,) Gardner, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather, but encountered heavy cross seas the entire passage. Sld. in co. with brigs J. Leighton and Eureka, for New-York.

Brig Myronus, (of Ellsworth, Me.,) Higgins, Smyrna 83 ds., with figs, &c., to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 14, and had since moderate weather. Dec. 31, lat. 33, lon. 73, spoke brig G. W. Barter, hence for Key West, and obtained a supply of provisions. The barkantine Edward Hill left Smyrna for New-York 2 days before the Myronus.

Schr. Telegraph, (of Norwich, Conn.,) Post, Mayaguez, P. R., with oranges, &c., to J. M. Huntington & Co., of Norwich. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales. The T. will proceed at once to Norwich.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Coldspring, L. I.,) Horton, Guadeloupe 18 ds., in ballast to S. J. Weinberg. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly gales.

WIND—At sunset, N. E., very foggy.

Below.

Ship Star of Hope, (of Boston,) Gannett, San Francisco Sept. 5, with mdse. to S. G. Reed & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Ship Robin Hood, (of Boston,) Kelly, San Francisco Sept. 9, with mdse. to master. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Ship Favorita, Bush, San Francisco Sept. 28, with mdse. to J. A. McGaw. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Ship Columbia, Coldray, Liverpool Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 4—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; ship Amity, from Shields; bark Fredonia, from Fayal; brigs Five Brothers, from Cronstadt; S. O. Shaw, from Turk's Island.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4—Arr. bark Hampden, from Martinique; ship Graham's Polly, from Antwerp; schr. Jonas Smith, from New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4—Sld. steamship Crescent City, Watt, for New-York.

Arr. steamship George Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, from New-York Dec. 28.

NORFOLK, Jan. 4—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Cornucopia, from Glasgow.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 4—Arr. schrs. Calista, from Rockland; Sophia, from Charleston; brig Cramer.

Miscellaneous.

The Submarine Wrecking Company have dispatched the steamer Rescue, Capt. Mitchell, to the assistance of the schr. E. S. Chase, two miles west of Quogue, L. I.

Spoken, &c.

Columbia—ship, 52 ds. from Liverpool for New-York, Jan. 2, South Shoal lightship bearing N. N. W. 15 miles.

Bolline—Norw. ship, from Antwerp bound S., Dec. 4, lat. 17 13 S., lon. 31 W.

Brodrene—Norw. bark, bound S., Dec. 4, lat. 17 13 S., lon. 31 W.

Hippolyte—Br. ship, from —— bound S., Dec. 5, lat. 16 30 S., lon. 30 45 W.

Laura O. Dodge—schr., of Gloucester, with loss of bowsprit and both masts gone, Dec. 24, lat. 37, lon. 53.

Louise Kuhne—Hamb. bark, from Iquique for Falmouth for orders, Nov. 29, lat. 6 27, lon. 28 42.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande de Sul, Nov. 3, brig Julius Morsen, (N. G.,) to sail in 14 ds. for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—The steamship Manhattan, from New-York, arrived at this port yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 4.—The steamship Palmyra, from New-York, arrived at this port at 7 A. M. to-day.

LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON

WINTER CLOAKS,

SACQUES AND BASQUES,

OF VELVET, ASTRAKHAN AND OTHER DESIRABLE CLOTHS, IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE, AT A

VERY GREAT SACRIFICE.

ALSO, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MOURNING GOODS, LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,

AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE ACTUAL COST, AND LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE.

Lord & Taylor,

NO. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NO. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

ENGLISH STERLING

SILVER WARE,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

$2,000 REWARD PAID AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Stolen from the office of CAMBRELENG & PYNE, Attorneys at Law, No. 14 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, a tin box containing the following Securities:

1 U. S. 5-20 Reg. Bond, May and Nov....$1,000 No. 8,900
1 U. S. 5-20 Reg. Bond, May and Nov....1,000 No. 8,901
1 U. S. 5-20 Reg. Bond, May and Nov....500 No. 6,051
1 Coupon Bond, May and Nov....1,000 No. 3,539
1 Coupon Bond, May and Nov....500 No. 1,401
1 Coupon Bond, May and Nov....500 No. 6,083
1 Coupon Bond, May and Nov....500 No. 6,084
1 Coupon Bond, January and July....1,000 No. 50,068
1 Coupon Bond, January and July....1,000 No. 50,069
1 Coupon Bond, January and July....1,000 No. 50,070
1 Coupon Bond, January and July....500
1 Coupon Bond, January and July....1,000 No. 50,071
1 Coupon Bond, January and July....100 No. 80,606
1 Coupon Bond, January and July....100 No. 80,607
1 Coupon Bond, January and July....100 No. 80,608
1 Coupon Bond, January and July....100 No. 80,609
1 Coupon Bond, January and July....100 No. 80,610
1 Coupon Bond, January and July....100 No. 80,611
1 Coupon Bond, January and July....50 No. 48,378
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond....1,000 No. 2,846
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond....1,000 No. 2,129
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond....500 No. 1,176
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond....500 No. 754
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond....100 No. 882
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond....100 No. 883
1 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bond....50 No. 95
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond....1,000 No. 62,124
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond....1,000 No. 62,125
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond....1,000 No. 30,004
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond....1,000 No. 64,217
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond....1,000 No. 6,087
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond....500 No. 53,756
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond....100 No. 9,425
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond....100 No. 10,935
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond....100 No. 27,219
1 Central Pacific R. R. State Aid Bond..1,000 No. 624
1 Central Pacific R. R. State Aid Bond..1,000 No. 625
1 Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bond..1,000 No. 1,560
1 Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bond..1,000 No. 1,561
1 Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bond..1,000 No. 1,612
1 Union Pacific R. R. Bond....1,000 No. ....
1 Union Pacific R. R. Bond....1,000 No. ....
1 California Pacific R. R. Bond....1,000 No. 1,871
1 California Pacific R. R. Bond....1,000 No. 1,873
1 California Pacific R. R. Bond....1,000 No. 1,874
1 Milwaukee and St. Paul's R. R. Bond. 1,000 No. 684
1 Milwaukee and St. Paul's R. R. Bond. 1,000 No. 685
1 Cohoes Bond....1,000 No. 35
1 Cohoes Bond....1,000 No. 36
1 Cohoes Bond....1,000 No. 37
1 Certificate of 30 shares of Hope Fire Insurance Co., to J. Pyne, Trustee.
1 Certificate of 65 shares of New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Co., to J. Pyne, Trustee.
1 Certificate of 14 shares of Western Union Telegraph Company, to Emma F. Pyne.
1 Certificate of 20 shares of Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, to Emma F. Pyne.

The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on the delivery of the above mentioned securities to the subscribers, or for information leading to the recovery of the same, and a proportionate reward for the recovery of any portion thereof.

All brokers and other persons are cautioned against purchasing any of the above securities, as payment thereof has been stopped.

CAMBRELENG & PYNE, No. 14 Wall-st.

$3,000 REWARD PAID AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Stolen from the office of CAMBRELENG & PYNE, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 14 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, a Tin Box containing the following securities:

1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. 7,707, May and Nov....$500
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. 33,460, May and Nov....1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. 54,569, May and Nov....1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. 54,570, May and Nov....1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. 54,571, May and Nov....1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. 46,515, March and Sept. 500
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. 89,014, March and Sept. 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. 89,015, March and Sept. 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. 89,016, March and Sept. 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. 89,017, March and Sept. 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. 26,721, March and Sept. 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. 16,495, March and Sept. 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. 15,576, March and Sept. 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. 15,581, March and Sept. 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. 52,736, March and Sept. 500
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. 25,413, March and Sept. 500
1 U. S. 10-40 Cou. Bond, No. 19,767, March and Sept. 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. 63,524, Jan. and July.. 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. 63,525, Jan. and July.. 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. 63,526, Jan. and July.. 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. 63,527, Jan. and July.. 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Cou. Bond, No. 63,528, Jan. and July.. 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Reg. Bond, No. 10,854, Jan. and July...10,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 117,548, Jan. and July.... 1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 117,549, Jan. and July.... 1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 117,550, Jan. and July.... 1,000
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1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 117,554, Jan. and July.... 1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 117,555, Jan. and July.... 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Reg. Bond, No. 21,544, Jan. and July.... 1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 62,591, Jan. and July.... 1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 62,592, Jan. and July.... 1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 52,279, Jan. and July.... 1,000
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 42,424, May and Nov.... 100
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 42,425, May and Nov.... 100
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 42,426, May and Nov.... 100
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 42,427, May and Nov.... 100
1 U. S. Coupon Bond, No. 27,921, May and Nov.... 500
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 18,631, March.... 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 35,288, March.... 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 29,850, March.... 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 23,203, March & Sept 500
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 33,983, March & Sept 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 33,984, March & Sept 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 33,985, March & Sept 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 65,100, May and Nov 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 65,101, May and Nov 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 65,102, May and Nov 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 65,103, May and Nov 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 65,104, May and Nov 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 65,105, May and Nov 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Coupon Bond, No. 72,112, May and Nov 1,000
1 U. S. 5-20 Reg'd Bond, No. 7,474, Jan. and July 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 20,182, March & Sept 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 37,468, March & Sept 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 37,469, March & Sept 1,000
1 U. S. 10-40 Coupon Bond, No. 42,424, March & Sept 1,000
1 Bond of State of New-York, No. 3,608, for.... 5,000
1 Certificate, No. 57, of 100 shares of New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company.... 2,500
1 Cert., No. 2,024, of 50 shares Hudson River Co.... 5,000
1 Cert., No. 2,401, of 1 share Hudson River Co.... 100
1 Cert., No. 3,146, of 1 share Hudson River Co.... 100
1 Cert., No. 4,648, of 1 share Hudson River Co.... 100
1 Cert., No. 4 0[illegible], of 1 share Hudson River Co.... 100
1 Cert., No. 5,[illegible], of 2 shares Hudson River Co.... 200
1 Cert., No. 42,2[illegible], of 56 shares Hudson River Co.... 5,600
1 Bond of County of New-York, No. 68, by indorsement transferred to Phœbe Cambreleng, Executrix, and Stephen Cambreleng, Executor, for.... 11,800
1 Coupon Bond Permanent Water Loan of City of Brooklyn, No. 3,121, January and July.... 1,000
1 Cert. of Ohio Canal Stock, No. 1,[illegible].... 1,500
7 Coupon Bonds of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Co. for $1,000 each, Nos. 20,2[illegible], 311, 1,476, 3,942, 3,134 and 3,1[illegible].... 7,000
3 Mortgage Coupon Bonds of Tennessee Coal and Railroad Co., Nos. 193, 194 and 250, for $1,000 and $1,020 with $2[illegible] Interest, 1st June and December.... 3,200
1 Coupon [illegible] of [illegible] No. [illegible].... 1,000
1 Bond of State of Ohio Canal Stock, No. 1,117, for.... 1,500
1 Cert., No. 746, of 40 shares of Arctic Fire Insurance Company.... 2,000
1 Cert., No. 22, 10 shares Sterling Fire Ins. Co.... [illegible]
1 Cert., No. 17, 6 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.... [illegible]
1 Cert., No. 134, 30 shares Citizens' Gaslight Company of Brooklyn.... 1,500
1 Cert., No. [illegible], 5 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.... 250
1 Cert., 10 shares Citizens' Gaslight Company of Brooklyn, in name of S. Cambreleng.... 200
1 Cert., No. 5, of 257 shares of Hope Fire Ins. Co.... 6,425
1 Cert., Manhattan Gas Co. Certificate.... 100
1 [illegible] Gas Co. Certificate.... 150
1 Cert. Hillsborough Coal Mining and Transportation Company, of North Carolina, 50 shares.... 5,000

The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, on the delivery of the above-mentioned securities to the subscribers, or for information leading to the recovery of the same, and a proportionate reward for the recovery of any portion thereof.

All brokers and other persons are cautioned against purchasing any of the above securities, as payment thereon has been stopped, and measures taken to render them useless to the purchaser.

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